The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,940.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
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A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,760 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

She will also carry Passengers and cargo for Zanzibar, Mayottee, Comoro, Nosi-Beh, Mujunga, Mozambique, Port Natal and Cape Town for transfer to the Company's Zanzibar Line steamer leaving Aden on the 3rd November 1877.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, on SATURDAY, the 6th October 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 4th October 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th Oct. 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, on TUESDAY, the 9th October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE, S. S. TRINACRIA, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* KURRACHEE.

WILL sail about the 10th instant. For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1178.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

00 ....Rs. 24 per doz. 000 / 00 }........Rs. 30 per doz.

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.
Elphinstone Circle.

RETAIL AGENT—MR. JAMES PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,		
Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25	per doz.
Coutujer's Fine Brandy	„ 24	„
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)		
Carte Blanche Champagne	„ 30	„
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)		
St. Julien Claret quarts	„ 9	„
Lormont Claret „	„ 12	„
Chateau Belair „	„ 16	„
Haut Barsac „	„ 15	„
Chablis „	„ 18	„
From DE LAAGE FILS & Co.		
Cognac—L. Béchade	„ 18	„

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

CHAMPION ATHLETIC SPORTS LOTTERIES.

ACCOUNTS will be FINALLY SETTLED on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock, in the Gymkhana Pavilion

The papers, &c., may be seen in the Pavilion at any time.

C. YOUNG, N. R. OLIVER } Honorary Secretaries.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th Oct.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	18th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. B. Babot	16th Oct.	at 3 p. m.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct.	do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov.	do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov.	do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.		
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman	18th Oct.	at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3600	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov.	do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

By order of JAMES FLYNN, Esquire, Receiver to the Estate of the late Mr. CAVUSJEE NANABHOY DAVUR, deceased.

A quantity of blackwood furniture, consisting of clothes press, round table, fourposts large bedsteads, sofa, chairs, book case with books, also some clothing and other articles.

On account and risk of the concerned—
ex Trinacria and Childwall Hall.

20 cases G. P. Gunnis and Co.'s white mulls, 36 inches 20 yards 3 to 6 bars.

On account of whom it may concern—

K C × B D J C } 89- 93— 5 bales grey twist No. 30s. mule ex Barbary. 199-208—10 do. do. No. 70s. do. ex Mangrove.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON, CLOSE TO THE BRIDGE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th October, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All those pieces or parcels of Pension Tax and Government grounds, the former containing about 15,374 square yards, and the latter about 10,840 square yards, together about 26,214 square yards; with a bungalow, outhouses and stables standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, near the Bridge, and registered under the Collector's No. 63 and 455 respectively, and new survey No. 3624, and bounded on the east by the Mazagon road, on the west by the property of G. I. P. Railway, on the north by the properties of Messrs. Homjee Cursetjee Dady, Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee, Kessowjee Nayak and Dorabjee Hormusjee Chutnewalla, and on the south by the G. I. P. Railway.

The bungalow standing on the above property is at present rented by the Strangers Friend Society for Rs. 200 a month, and the grounds attached to it yield yearly Rs. 900.

For particulars and plan apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parell, the surplus stores, such as anvils, augurs, screw, and shell bells, boring tackle, chain, chisels, copper plates, files, gun metal, ingots, hooks, argand lamps, planes, padlocks, rivets, saws, shearing machines, rope, scrap steel, brass, copper, iron wrought and other stores.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

To be sold in One Lot.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the premises on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, by order of the Official Assignee of High Court and on account of Re Framjee Rustomjee Wacha, the following valuable properties:—

Firstly all that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 23 and now under No. 47, situate, lying and being at Moree in Mahim, on the east side of Dharawee Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement one-hundred and eighty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Foras Toka ground, under No. 17, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by Government vacant ground, on the west by the house of Boodha Hurry Mangale, on the north by the Mahim branch of the G. I. P. Railway Line, and on the south by a passage abutting on the house of Dhondoo Pitaria, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of said Framjee Rustomjee Wacha, and is now in the occupation of Cowasjee Jamasjee Mistree. Secondly, all that piece or parcel of fa endaree land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of public passage leading to Moree Road, near Sao Munguel Church at Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mandvee containing by admeasurement ninety-five square yards, be the same little more or less, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19 and now under No. 52, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by a passage and house of Boolia Aitivar, on the north by a passage and house of Bhiccar Viety, and on the south by a passage and house of Pandoo Viety, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Framjee Rustomjee, and is now in the occupation of Cowasjee Jamasjee Mistri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee of the High Court, and to Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee Solicitors or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUPILS.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN in England, without duty, RECEIVES CHILDREN to EDUCATE with his Son. Country Farm House. Highest references. Moderate Terms. Address SUTTON HOUSE, Hawley, near Dartford, Kent, England.

WANTED, in a Mercantile Firm, a GOOD CLERK who can write fast and well, and who is also good at Accounts; a knowledge of Shorthand will also be a recommendation.

Apply with Testimonials by letter only and stating salary wanted, to "B. 6," *Gazette* Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Building), on FRIDAY, the 12th October, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business, which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 12th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 1, 1877.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each from	5 0	to	10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	14 0	to	30 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to	10 0
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8	to	6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 p. m. on FRIDAY, the 12th day of October 1877, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 25th September 1877, forwarding for disposal applications from Municipal and Police peons for grain compensation, together with the Municipal Commissioner's memorandum thereon.
2. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rupees 382-8-6 on account of repairing the branch road leading from the Coorla and Versowa road to Vehar Lake. The amount is in addition to the 1,500 Rupees sanctioned by the Corporation on the 21st November 1876.
3. Letter from the Town Council, reporting the re-appropriations sanctioned by them during the past quarter.
4. List of payments made from 1st July to 30th September 1877, on account of past year's liabilities.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council

Municipal Offices, Bombay, October 3, 1877.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held at 4 p m. the same day (FRIDAY, the 12th instant) for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held on the 29th ultimo.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, October 3, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months commencing 1st November next (estimated at 100 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, 17th October 1877, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security in Cash, or Government Paper, amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, October 3, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE JOINT ADMINISTRATORS of BHAONAGAR are prepared to OFFER a SUBSIDY of Rs. 800 (eight hundred) per mensem for the services of a STEAMER to PLY between the ports of Bhaonagar and Surat, under the following conditions:—

The vessel must be sound, with first class accommodation, not drawing more than six feet water, and certified by the Superintendent of Marine at Bombay to be in a perfectly sea-worthy condition and fit to ply in the gulf of Cambay. She must also have accommodation for at least 150 third-class passengers.

The rate of fare to be charged for a third-class passage must not exceed Rs. 2 between Bhaonagar and Surat. In case of the steamer touching at the port of Gogo, the rate of fare between Surat and Bhaonagar must not exceed that between Surat and Gogo.

The contractor to be wholly responsible for the expenditure and income of the service.

The vessel must ply at least twice a week between Bhaonagar and Surat, and the service to be punctually regulated for the appointed days.

The service to commence immediately and terminate on the 31st day of May 1878.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contract are requested to send their applications before the 15th instant, the Joint Administrators, Bhaonagar, with full particulars

For further information, apply to the Undersigned.

MANCHERJEE M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Agent for Bhaonagar State.

Bombay, October 1, 1877.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

IN THE LONDON BANKRUPTCY COURT.

IN THE MATTER of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by RUTTONJEE MERWANJEE, of Nos. 3 & 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings, in the City of London, and of Calder Cottage, Wellesley Road, Gunnersbury, in the County of Middlesex, East India Merchant and Commission Agent carrying on business in partnership with ARDESHIR NOWROSJEE and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, at Nos. 3 & 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings aforesaid, under the style or firm of RUTTONJEE & Co., and also at Bombay, in the East Indies, under the style or Firm of ARDESHIR & Co., and formerly in partnership with JEHANJEER FRAMJEE and the said ARDESHIR NOWROSJEE, and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, in London, under the style or firm of RUTTONJEE, JEHANJEER & Co., and in Calcutta under the style or firm of RUSTOMJEE & Co., and in Bombay aforesaid under the style or firm of ARDESHIR & Co.

AND IN THE MATTER of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by ARDESHIR NOWROSJEE and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE of Bombay, in the East Indies, and late of Nos. 3 & 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings, in the City of London, East India Merchants and Commission Agents, carrying on business in partnership with RUTTONJEE MERWANJEE, of Nos. 3 & 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings aforesaid, under the style or firm of RUTTONJEE & Co., and also at Bombay aforesaid, under the style or firm of ARDESHIR & Co, and formerly in partnership with JEHANJEER FRAMJEE and the said RUTTONJEE MERWANJEE, in London, under the style or firm of RUTTONJEE JEHANJEER & Co., and in Calcutta under the style or Firm of RUSTOMJEE & Co., and in Bombay aforesaid under the style or Firm of ARDESHIR & Co.

Amalgamated by Order, dated the 5th September, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named persons has been SUMMONED to be held at the Offices of Messrs. COOPER BROTHERS and Co., No. 14, George Street, Mansion House, in the City of London, on the 15th day of January 1878, at 2 of the clock in the afternoon precisely—Dated this 7th day of September, 1877.

JOHNSONS UPTON & Co.,
20, Austin Friars, London,
Attorneys for the Debtors,

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

IN THE LONDON BANKRUPTCY COURT.

IN THE MATTER of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by RUTTONJEE MERWANJEE, of Nos. 3 & 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings, in the City of London, and of Calder Cottage, Wellesley Road, Gunnersbury, in the County of Middlesex, East Indian Merchant and Commission Agent, carrying on business in partnership with ARDESHIR NOWROSJEE and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, at Nos. 3 & 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings aforesaid, under the style or firm of RUTTONJEE & Co., and also at Bombay, in the East Indies, under the style or firm of ARDESHIR & Co and formerly in partnership with JEHANJEER FRAMJEE and the said ARDESHIR NOWROSJEE, and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, in London, under the style or firm of RUTTONJEE, JEHANJEER & Co., and in Calcutta under the style or firm of RUSTOMJEE & Co., and in Bombay aforesaid under the style or firm of ARDESHIR & Co.

AND IN THE MATTER of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by ARDESHIR NOWROSJEE and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, of Bombay, in the East Indies, and late of Nos. 3 & 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings, in the City of London, East India Merchants and Commission Agents, carrying on business in partnership with RUTTONJEE MERWANJEE, of Nos. 3 & 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings aforesaid, under the style or firm of RUTTONJEE & Co., and also at Bombay aforesaid, under the style or firm of ARDESHIR & Co., and formerly in partnership with JEHANJEER FRAMJEE and the said RUTTONJEE MERWANJEE, in London, under the style or firm of RUTTONJEE JEHANJEER & Co., and in Calcutta under the style or firm of RUTTONJEE & Co., and in Bombay aforesaid under the style or firm of ARDESHIR & Co.

Amalgamted by Order, dated the 5th Septembe, 1877

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the SEPARATE CREDITORS of the above named RUTTONJEE MERWANJEE has been SUMMONED to be held at the Offices of Messieurs COOPER BROTHERS and Company, No. 14, George Street, Mansion House, in the City of London, on the 15th day of January 1878, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 7th day of September 1877.

JOHNSONS UPTON & Co.,
20, Austin Friars, London,
Attorneys for the said Ruttonjee Merwanjee.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.

Ammunition for the same may be obtained from the stores of an army in the field.—See General Orders for May, 1877.

Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 13½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,

Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges. 4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,

For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a Steamer proceeding homewards, a CERTIFICATED ENGINEER. Apply Lieut. J. M. BRESNER, Shipping Master.

FOR SALE at Munmar, near the Railway Station, 100 Acres of First Class IRRIGATED LAND. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR WEDDING, CHRISTENING & BIRTHDAY CAKES, WEDDING BREAKFASTS, WEDDING FAVOURS, &c., get estimate from PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, a large Furnished and Airy ACCOMMODATION on the 2nd Floor of Apollo House, Fort, with a separate Cook-room on the top, well suited for a family, or few bachelors. Apply on the premises.

ICE CREAMS at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street—VANILLA and RASPBERRY, Iced Fruit drinks, Mutton and Chicken Patties, a cup of Tea or of Coffee.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stones, Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times*, *Architect*, and *Builder*.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN and Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.

(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

"Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

		NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts	per doz.	5	8	5	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts	per doz.	3	12	4	0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts	per doz.	5	12	6	0	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts	per doz.	3	12	4	0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE. "EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & CIE.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE. Poydoni.
AND
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR near Crawford Market.

Bombay, May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.

MR. C. BOUNEVIALLE takes great pleasure in announcing that the above establishment will be opened to the public on

MONDAY, OCT. 8.
MONDAY, OCT. 8.
MONDAY, OCT. 8.

The DINING HALL, which has been constructed without regard to expense, is by far the most sumptuous apartment open to the public in Bombay, and equals in extent and in the richness of its decorations the most famous establishments of Europe. Fitted with all the modern appliances to secure the comfort and convenience of guests, Mr. BOUNEVIALLE believes it will be found the coolest and most attractive resort in this City. The establishment will be conducted as a high-class

RESTAURANT,
RESTAURANT,
RESTAURANT,
RESTAURANT,

and will be found to equal in its *cuisine*, attendance, and appointments those Parisian *cafés* whose name is a synonym for all that is artistic in dining. In addition to its merit in this respect, and which fills a want long felt in Bombay, Mr. BOUNEVIALLE desires to announce that it is his intention to regulate the charges upon a scale of such moderation as to render the establishment as attractive to persons of limited means as to those of wealth. Breakfasts, tiffins and dinners will be served at all hours, *à la carte*, which include the choicests products of the Bombay markets. For those who prefer to dine at a fixed price, Mr. Bounevialle will serve both Tiffin and Dinner

A LA TABLE D'HOTE,
A LA TABLE D'HOTE,
A LA TABLE D'HOTE,
A LA TABLE D'HOTE,

at very moderate prices and at separate tables, which he guarantees shall be as far above anything of the sort heretofore offered in Bombay, as the establishment itself is superior, to any building in India devoted to like purpose.

Equal discernment in selection and moderation in respect to price will be exhibited in the

CARTE DES VINS,
CARTE DES VINS,
CARTE DES VINS,
CARTE DES VINS,

which Mr. BOUNEVIALLE feels confident will be found unequalled in variety and unparalleled in the quantity of stock. Recognising the necessity which the European is under, in a tropical climate, of supplying the waste of tissue by stimulants which to be beneficial should be pure and unadulterated, Mr. BOUNEVIALLE takes pride in announcing that at this establishment wines, spirits and malt liquors will be found of the highest quality and at prices which will commend themselves to all.

LADIES

in particular will find TEMPLE BAR to afford them such a resort during their visits to the Fort as has heretofore been wanting to them. Supplied with accommodation unequalled, this establishment offers to the ladies of Bombay all the attractions of their own homes together with that change of *cuisine* which is so grateful in a tropical climate. Tiffins, Ices, Fruits, served in the most attractive manner and at moderate rates.

In all that concerns the art of Dining, Mr. BOUNEVIALLE feels confident that he left nothing undone to merit and secure the patronage of the public, for

TEMPLE BAR.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum; also BUNGALOWS TO LET, viz., Bun Side, Rs. 200, Keep Sake, Rs. 175. Walker's House, Rs. 350. Wadia Lodge, Rs. 300, and several others.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

Mr. Cawasjee takes this opportunity of returning his best and most heartfelt thanks to the numerous friends and supporters of his father for the very kind inquiries they have made during his late difficulties, which eventually led to a law suit, and for the interest they have evinced in his welfare; and he requests that the same kind patronage and support which was accorded to his father may be continued to him in future.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

FULL-PRESSED HAY.

OWING to the scarcity of Fodder in Guzerat and Kattiawar, a REDUCED RATE of Rs. 10 per Ton of 27 Bengal or 78 Bombay Maunds will be charged until December 31st for Full-Pressed Hay from Bombay to Ahmedabad and all stations to Wadhwan inclusive.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a resolution passed at the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on SATURDAY last, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Forty per Share will be paid, on and after the 8th instant, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 29th September 1877, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Holders of quarter shares will receive a proportionate Dividend on presenting their receipts, but shareholders are requested as far as possible to arrange to present four quarter shares receipts in order that a certificate for one share may be issued. Those shareholders who have not yet exchanged old certificate forms for new are requested to do so.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st October 1877.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THROUGH BOOKING OF GOODS.

ON and from 21st October next, and until further notice, no goods can be received at any Station on the East Indian Railway for through transmission to any Station on the following Railway:—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
Bombay and Baroda Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Madras Railway.
South of India Railway.

Persons desiring to have goods conveyed to such Stations, should consign them to Jubbulpore, and make their own arrangements to rebook them thence to destination.

This necessity is caused by a difficulty which has arisen in respect of the interchange of wagons between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and this Company.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th September 1877.

STIRLING, BALD & Co. 2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, *Civil Service and Army Agents.*

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept. Pay, Pensions, Dividends, and Moneys collected and invested. No commission is charged for keeping Current Accounts.

PASSAGES ENGAGED, Baggage collected and shipped.

Books, Magazines, Newspapers, and Miscellaneous Supplies of all descriptions supplied at lowest rates. Special terms to Book Clubs and Messes.

PARCELS received and forwarded.

Corresponding House:
HORSLEY PALMER, STIRLING & Co.,
LONDON.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE, an English-built very nice self-driving PARK PHAETON. Price moderate.

Also always on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

LATEST NEW PAINTINGS BY
LOUIS FRANK.

IN WATER COLOURS.

SKETCH in LANOWLIE WOOD.
„ on the KRISHNA, at WYE.
„ KURRAR—DECCAN.
„ near INDORE.
„ the GANGES AT BHAIRAMGAUT.

PORCUPINE Pt. from MALET'S SPRING. THIRD FALLS—MAHABLESHWUR. COLABA, in the monsoon. BOATS in Moody Bay.

IN OILS.

"AFTER-GLOW" in Back Bay.
STORMY EVENING do.
SKETCH FROM PILOT'S BUNDER.

N. B.—Pictures framed, renovated and restored.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LNODON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.
31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanised roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
5—Kaheebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3RD OCT. 1877.

We have again had a quiet dull day in business generally, and so far there is little actual symptom of a revival, although we hear reports of probable arrivals of produce from up-country. Until the stuff actually begins to come to hand, however, there will be little movement, as people are chary about entering into transactions until they have their goods actually in hand.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 95¾, but French Rentes have declined from 105 to 104½.

Linseed in London is reported flat and in [illegible] nothing doing; but the only alteration in prices is a reduction of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive. Wheat, to arrive, is still given at previous rates, notwithstanding the decline reported in Reuter's telegram of Monday.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady, the only change in quotation being a rise 1½d. per piece 8¼ lb. 39 inch Grey Shirtings, and Cotton in Liverpool is reported firm, sales 10,000 bales at unchanged prices throughout. The limited demand from the East and the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent, evidently act as restraining influences on the market, otherwise the continued short receipts at the American ports, combined with the already reduced visible supply, could scarcely fail to induce an important advance in prices. The American receipts to date now show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
For the 4 days	32,000	62,000	52,000
Total since 1st Sept.	116,000	284,000	234,000

Mid. Uplands in New York now stand at 11⅛ cents, and December shipment at 11 cents, the latter showing an improvement of ⅛ cent. per lb. on Monday's quotation.

The following summary of the last season's American Cotton crop, extracted from the New York *Financial Chronicle*, may be of interest:—

	1876-7.	1875-6.	1874-5.
Receipts at the Ports...........	4,038,000	4,191,000	3,497,169
" Overland	300,000	333,000	205,339
Southern Consumption	147,000	145,000	130,483
Total Crop	4,485,000	4,669,000	3,832,991
Exports to Great Britain	2,025,000	2,081,000	1,893,708
" Continent	1,025,000	1,172,000	791,000
Northern Consumption	1,288,000	1,212,000	1,059,822
Southern Consumption	147,000	145,000	130,483
Total Deliveries......	4,485,000	4,610,000	3,875,013
Stock 31st August................	120,000	120,000	66,059

The corrections amount to 89,000 bales, against 62,000 last year; the total receipts at the ports being 4,038,000 bales, against 3,949,000 as given by the last weekly record. About half of the difference is added to the exports, and the remainder to Northern consumption. The total takings of American spinners amount to 1,435,000 bales, or 32 per cent.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unaltered in every respect, and the wool sales have closed with prices firmly maintained, 72,000 bales being held over till next sales.

Bar Silver is still given by Reuter at 55½d. per oz., although private telegrams continue to report purchases impracticable under 55½ per oz.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, an advance of one per cent. was made in rates of discount and interest, all round. This, as we pointed out on Monday, was rendered all but necessary as a protective measure against the high rates ruling in Calcutta, and at the same time there is also a somewhat firmer feeling making itself apparent in the general market, here. Unless, however, trade takes a sudden start we are not likely to see any extreme pressure here except in so far as we may be influenced by Calcutta.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown continued firmness, and rates are quite 1-16d. per rupee higher all round. The advance is more the result of a pressure to sell on the part of some of the Banks than the amount of private bills offering, and in fact the chief transactions have been in Bank paper between different Banks. For delivery up to the end of the year rates are about the same as for ready bills, with no great anxiety to sell, and this may, to some extent, be accepted as an indication of a growing opinion that we are nearing the top of the advance. However that may be; there can be no doubt that shipments of silver for the next few weeks will be particularly heavy which will, of course have a restricted tendency. We quote to-day on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 9⅜d. per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight.1s. 9 13-16d. ,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9⅞d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9 13-16d. ,,

On Calcutta rates are weaker for demand, there being now sellers at 3-16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very depressed, and although rates in Calcutta are fairly firm at Rs. 93¼ for Fours, there have been sellers again to day here at R.-92½. For Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 93½; Fives-and-a half Rs. 101⅛ to ¼.

The SHARE MARKET maintains a downward tendency, and our quotations for Spinning and Weaving Companies show a further general fall of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share, with more sellers than buyers at the decline. Bank shares are unaltered, and in Press Companies the only movement is a drop of Rs. 5 in Mofussils: Colaba Land Company's shares are Rs. 10 and Port Canning Rs. 25 per share lower.

COTTON to-day has been quiet but firm without change in prices. Purchases as before are confined to the local mills, who, having no stocks of any importance to fall back upon, must continue to supply their wants from day to dey. Favourable reports are to hand respecting the Guzerat crop to-day. In Broach, where rain was badly wanted, 2 inches are reported to have fallen, and from the Dhollera districts telegrams to hand this morning say:—"Rain falling and promises to continue."

SEEDS continue unaltered, and Wheat in the absence of export supplies, continues nominally unaltered.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. There is still only the one Canal steamer for Liverpool in which small lots are being booked at £1-15 per ton. By sail there is nothing doing, and even the shipment of Salt to Calcutta is stopped owing to a heavy drop in that market.

PIECE GOODS remain dull with no symptom of early improvement. Stocks of all descriptions are considerably in excess of the demand, and notwithstanding the improved accounts from up-country, we fear we have yet some time to wait before any material improvement can be expected.

COALS are a shade steadier in tone, but we do not hear of any transactions, nor of higher prices being offered by buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	681½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras.........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	25	850
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited............	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	625
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.........	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	205

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Alfred Mills Co.........	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning......	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,350
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,085
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	250 xd
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	120
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	775
Cooria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60 p s*	980
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	920 xd
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,155
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,160 xd
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,050
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,000
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,150
K. Nusonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p s*	925
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	40
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	360
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,255 xd
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,320
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	950
Nariad S. and W. Co. ..	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.........	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	340 xd
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,230
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	900
Scinderdes Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	970
Do do. 1 Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	975
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	720

*Per Share for the half-year

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th September, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,904	0	0
Merchandise	40,107	0	0
Other Receipts	8,000	0	0
Telegraph.........	647	0	0
Total Rs.........	79,658	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,580	0	0
Merchandise	30,602	0	0
Other Receipts	247	0	0
Telegraph	343	0	0
Total Rs.	74,772	0	0
Increase Rs.	4,886	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRIG SALLAMUTTY, 74 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Maldaves, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE SCOTTISH CHIEF, 658 tons, Captain R. Closped, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and forty-nine deck passengers.

THE S.S. CRAIGFORTH, 862 tons, Captain J. S. C. Farmer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a General cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE SHIP WHITE HALL, 986 tons, Captain G. Geach, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a cargo of 19,999 cwts. linseed, and 1,576 cwts. horns.

LADY DUFFERIN, ship of 1,299 tons, Captain P. Fea, from Moulmein for Falmouth (teak timber) put into Mauritius, Sept. 8th, for repairs.

THE BARQUE ULYSSE, 271 tons, Captain E. Plisson arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (September 7th), with eight deck passengers and cargo of 4,572 bags sugar.

THE Bottomry of the British Barque Sarah Scott for a sum of about Rs. 15,000 was negotiated on the 17th August at 8·01 per cent. The Sarah Scott is bound to Dunkirk where the bond will be payable 15 days after her safe arrival, Mauritius, Sept. 13th. 1877.

LENA, ship of London, 1,061 tons Register, Child, from Moulmein for St. Helena for orders (teak timber) put into Mauritius, July 18th, in a leaky state, and by order of the surveyors, began to discharge cargo, although on August 16th, a large portion had been landed, and the vessel considerably lightened, the leak had not stopped.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Paterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr. R. MacBride, Mr. H. MacLean, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Gawack, Captain A. W. Baird, Major McGillivery, Mr. S. Babajee, Mr H. Martin, and sixty-two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. THIBET, 1,672 tons, Captain J. H. Torback, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails, and the following cargo:—1,281 packages piece-goods, 87 bales twist, 3 cases beads, 100 kegs tin plates, 65 packages wine, 10 packages beer, 10 packages lametta, 7 packages papers, 8 cases saffron, 24 bags pellitory, 1,861 boxes silver, 1 box gold coins, 2 boxes specie, 35 packages cottons, 14 packages cloves, 887 packages grain, and many packages merchandise.

"CHINSURA."—On the 11th Sept. another addition was made to the fleet of steamers owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) by the launch of the Chinsura from the building-yard of Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. The Chinsura, a duplicate of the Chanda, launched in March last for the same owners, is a vessel of the following builders' dimensions:—315 by 33 by 26½; gross register tonnage 2,040. Her engines of 220-h.p. nominal, with cylinders of 36½ in., and stroke of 45 in., are on the compound direct-acting principle, and supplied by Messrs. Denny and Co. The usual ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Mira Denny, daughter of Mr. P. Denny, Helenslee.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Thibet (s)	Torback	Venice, Sept 7.
	Africa (s)	Paterson	Calcutta, Sept 6.
	Ulysse	Plisson	Mauritius, Sept 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Excelsior	Joslin.........	Rangoon.
	Jane Law	MacFarlane...	Calcutta.
	Oorun (s)	Baker.........	Coast and Cutch.
	Craigforth (s)	Farmer	P. Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship White Hall, Geach, to Dunkirk.
Barque Scottish Chief, Closped, to Calcutta.
Brig Sallamutty, Nacoda, to Maldaves.

The Steamer Gwalior, to China, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept			
28	Chanda(s)............	Hutcheson	...Bombay, Sept 7.
	Almora (s)	Day	...London, Aug 17.
	Rollo	Muckersy.........	...Melbourne, Aug 17.
29	Hydaspes (s)	Renoldson	...Southampton, Aug 22.
	Ava (s)	Dickinson.........	...Bombay, Sept 13.
	Propontis (s)	Dunn.........	...Madras, Sept 25.
	Loch Vennachar	Robertson.........	...Melbourne, Aug 8.
	Iron Duke	McDonald	...Liverpool, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

Sep			
28	Pleiades (s)	....	....
	Canara (s)............	....	....
	Iron Cross	....	....
	Ben Nevis............	....	....
	Southport............	....	....
29	Lombard (s)............	....	....
	J. C. Stevenson (s)......	....	....
	Hellespont (s).........	....	....
	Certsburn	....	....
	Maori	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Rolla—Mr J and Mrs Wilson, Mr and Mrs Kingsley, Mr and Mrs Thomson, Mr and Mrs Herbert, Mr and Mrs Johnson, Mr H Coakin, Mr James Lee, Mr John Lee, Mr Warner, Mr Wallker, Mr Torakichy, Miss May Torakichy, Miss May Torakichy, Miss Cheeca Torakichy, Mr F Adams, Mr J Cook, Mr R Cross, Mr W Johns, Mr J Johnson, Mr W Anderson, Mr R Gilchrist, M H Westley, Mr F Herbert, Mr O Kingsley, Mr J Bassell and Mr Blondin.

Per Almora—Mr J Williams, Mr C Fox, Mr A William V Smith, 2 Misses Fox, Mr F R Martin, Mr J Pogose, Mr A Browne Mr C J Becker, Mr J Wardle, Mr H Bloxam, Mr A Colpoys, Mr A Warde and Dr Faye.

Per Hydaspes—Mr Abbott, Mr and Mrs Cowham, 2 infants and child, Mr Blackburn, Mrs. Low, infant and child Mr and Mrs Mc-Callum, Dr Ireland, Mr Lancaster, Mr Rust, Mr Miller, Mr Greenfield Mr James, Mr Taylor Mr Boadman, Miss Doune, Natives, Lt Wilson, Hon'ble Spankie, Miss, Spankie, Supernumerarian Chietty, Dr Smith, Capt Hill, Mr and Mrs Blackburne, Lt George.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Propontis—Ship British Consul off Coringa bound to Madras left Madras 26th September.......

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18 Aretusa, ss, Milanavich, from Sea.
19 Queen Margret, ss, Butler, from London.
19 Gwalior, ss, Babot, from Venice.
19 Lorne, ss, Butchart, from Foochow.
20 Ravenhill, ss, Bedlington, from Cardiff.
20 Torrington, ss, Chittham, from Rotterdam.
21 Venetia, ss, Andrews, from Bombay.
21 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Macalla.
21 Dutch Barge No 11, Hokohan, from Newcastle.
21 Mikado, ss, Barclay, from Foochow.
21 Duchaftant F G Boat, Gerdais, from Zeilla.
22 Amazone, ss, Martimord, from Marseilles.
22 Hindostan, ss, Frizell, from Shanghai.
22 Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie, from Berbera.
22 Irouwaddy, ss, Gouvain, from Shanghai.
23 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, from London.
23 Drenthe, ss, Krammer, from Batavia.
25 Godavery, ss, Baron, Mauritius.
25 Benledi, ss, Buchanan, from Foochow.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 19 Gwalior, ss, Babot, to Bombay.
20 Aretusa, ss, Milanavich, to Busorah.
2 Lorne, ss, Butchart, Foochow.
20 Torrington, ss, Chittham, to Batavia.
21 Venetia, ss, Andrews, to Venice.
22 Sliev-Bloom, ship, Harkness, to Moulmein.
22 Dutch Barge No 11, Hokohan, to Batavia.
22 Mikado, ss, Barclay, to London.
22 Amazone, ss, Martimord, to Shanghai.
22 Hindostan, ss, Frizell, to London.
22 Persia, ship, Middrel, to Calcutta.
23 Queen Margret, ss, Butler, to Calcutta.
23 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to Calcutta.
25 Horden, ss, Turner, to Calcutta.
25 Iroowaddy, ss, Gouvain, to Marseilles.
25 Drenthe, ss, Krammer, to Rotterdam.
25 Benledi, ss, Buchanan, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ravenhill, ss, Bedlington, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Macalla.
Duchaftaut F G, boat, Gerdais, from Zeilla.
Mansoura E, Lutfie, from Berbera.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—8 cases oilmanstore, Robert Hutchison.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—25 cases matches, Cassum Abdool Reymon; 5 cases biscuits, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Gwalior s—5 cases bacon, 7 cases cheese and 4 cases hams, Bombanjee Manockjee Punthakey; 10 packages hardware, Ebbhoy Tyebally; 3 cases cheese, Ebharam Tarmahamed; 3 cases cblack ocbineal, Framjee Edaljee; 7 cases hams and bacon, 2 cases cheese, 1 case platedware, and 1 case playing cards, cricket materials, stationery and papers, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

Zambesi s—28 kegs iron nails, H B Sleeman and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gwalior s—20 cases olive oil, A C Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—195 cwts myrabellams and 5 cwts beheda, Joosu; Lutiff; 195 cwts coir yarn, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and Co; 400 cwts wheat and 450 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 20 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein Moojee; 19 bales wool, Ramcurn Ramdayal; 145 cwts coir yarn, Khetsee Dhurumsee; 357½ cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Parcoo Dewranath.

FOR GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—20 tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s—7 cases mother of pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 15 bundles E teeth, Allarukhia Khakee and Co: 36 boxes aloes, Peerbhoy Assur; 4 bales carpets, Peer Mahomed and Co; 17 bales skins, P and O S N Co; 12 bales hides, P Nusserwanjee; 4 bales hides, Dhurumsee Velljee; 3 bales hides, Fuckeer Mahamed Munjee; 5 bales hides, Essajee Allebhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China s—195 bags rapeseed, and 110 bags gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fanny Tucker—100 bales cotton, Farnham and Co; 156 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedass.

Penang s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

City of Lumrick s—54 bales twist, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 260 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 10 bales twist, The A S and W and Co; 25 bales twist, Ladhabhoy Chatoor; 51 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 100 packages cloves, and 45 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 2nd October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·835
Temperature of the Air.........	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.........	77·6
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)......	77·0
General Direction of wind ......SE, ESE, SE, SSE, S, SSW, S, SSE, SE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	465
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month.........	0·39
" " " year	63·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd	0·02

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

McColman, Surg, Bombay 2nd Medl Ser, on duty, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 3.

Gamack, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, on sick leave, from Cochin.

Faulknor, Col, Bombay 2nd Grenadiers, from leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Ross, Local Major, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on Medl Cert, to England.

OCTOBER 2.

Tippinge, Lieut, Bengal The Royal Scott, on leave to Jubbulpore.

OCTOBER 3.

Warden, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, October 3.

The C-in-C has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt R Wace, R A, to be Offg Commdt, No 1 Mountain Battery, until further orders. Lieut W B Hoggan R A, Offg to revert to his former duty, on Capt Wace joining his battery. Lieut F Stevenson to continue to officiate as Adjutant of the 20th Regt N I, in addition to his duties as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence:—

Lieut T H M Kelly, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Capt R H Ross, H M 2nd Queen's, to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon C White, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, September 27.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain P Walker, 34th Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry in the 4th Circle, during the period Captain Turner may attend a Course of Garrison Instruction.

Captain (Local Major) C K Chatfield, 31st Light Infantry, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry 6th Circle, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry in the 5th Circle, during the period Captain Reed may attend a Course of Garrison Instruction.

39th N I—Lieut C G B Hervey, 83rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

45th N I—Lieut F M Barclay, 44th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

14th Hussars—Captain W B M'Taggart, to England, for fifteen months on urgent private affairs.

15th Hussars—Lieut G A Webbe, to remain at Simla to 30th Nov, on medical certificate.

Colonel G LeM Tupper, R A, from the 1st September till sailing of troopship, in which he is provided with a passage to England.

Lieut C M Western, R A, to remain at Calcutta, to the 3rd December, to study the native languages.

5th Foot—Sub-Lieut R K Kaye, to England, to appear before a medical board.

7th Foot—Lieut the Hon H Amherst, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

14th Foot—Captain (Brevet Major) G Blair, to Bombay, for thirty day, to appear before a medical board.

43rd Foot—Lieut F H Bourne, to remain in England to 30th November, on urgent private affairs.

81st Foot—Lieut H W Prior, to England, for fifteen months.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 11th September, 1877.

Lieut C R C Hamilton has been this day placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander.

The undermentioned Assistant-Engineers have this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with the seniority stated against their names:—H. J. J. G. Moon, with senority of the 26th August, 1877. J. Gardner, with seniority of the 30th August 1877.

Admiralty, 13th September, 1877.

Paymaster J. Lewis has been placed on the Retired List from the 6th instant, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief from the same date.

Chief Engineer J. H. Keane has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

Engineer H. Binch has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 7th instant.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 14th September, 1877.

2nd Dragoons, Captain L M H Kennedy, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires upon half-pay.

4th Hussars, Lieut H E Rose resigns his Commission.

8th Hussars, Major G M Billington retires on half-pay.

16th Lancers, Sub-Lieut J G A Baird, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant W Barker, promoted.

Lieut J M Babington to be Adjutant, vice Lieut W Barker, promoted.

20 Hussars, Lieut R C Newton, from the 1st Derby Militia, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to J E Jameson, resigned.

Royal Artillery, Major T N. Holberton (late Bombay) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C. P. Roberts (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension.

Major M E Covey Stocker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W. W. Barry, C. B., placed upon the Supernumerary List.

Captain W H Sandham (late Bombay) to be Major, vice Holberton (late Bombay), promoted.

Captain T B Hamilton to be Major, vice Stocker, promoted.

Captain T C Price to be Major, vice J. R. Oliver, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut A A Newman to be Captain, vice J. P. Cundill placed upon the Supernumerary List.

Lieut C. W. Kennaway to be Captain, vice Sandham (late Bombay), promoted.

Lieut A. Broadfoot to be Captain, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Lieut J. M. Alves to be Captain, vice H. M. Moorsom, placed upon the Supernumerary List.

Captain G. W. Hawkins, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice Price, promoted.

First Class Veterinary-Surgeon G. Evans, M. D., from the Army Service Corps, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice J. A. Woods, transferred to the 9th Lancers.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W. H. Beau de Horsey, retires upon half-pay.

Lieut the Hon G. Deverux de Vere Capel, from the Hertford Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieutenant and Captain A. M. Blake, retired.

3rd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant R. A. Baker to be Lieutenant.

9th Foot, Second Lieut H A Eyre, from the 100th Foot, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieutenant H Bacon, promoted half-pay Captain.

11th Foot, Sub-Lieut J M Barton resigns his Commission.

29th Foot, Lieut H Bailey resigns his Commission.

46th Foot, Lieut R S Ireland, from the Wexford Militia, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieut C L Woollcombe, transferred to the 25th Foot.

50th Foot, Sub-Lieut A T Morse to be Lieutenant.

54th Foot, Lieut G G Eirington, from the 19th Foot, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieut C M Gray, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

56th Foot, Lieut C E H has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot, Lieut H R Mends has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Sub-Lieut E J L Berkely resigns his Commission.

Lieut E W Herbert to be Adjutant, vice Lieut M. C. Boyle, who resigns that appointment.

65th Foot, Sub-Lieut L P Ditmas, from the 3rd Foot, to be Sub-Lieut, vice A. W. Forbes, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut R D B Rutherford to be Adjutant, vice Lieut R. St. G. H. Hamilton, deceased.

67th Foot, Lieut Col and Brevet Col F W Jebb, having served five years as a Regimental Lieut Colnel, is placed on half-pay.

72nd Foot, Sub-Lieut S C H Monro, from the 84th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut A A Barstow, promoted.

74th Foot, Sub-Lieut H Midwood, from the 46th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut J O Toler, promoted.

75th Foot, Captain J W Harrison retires on temporary half-pay.

78th Foot, Sub-Lieut D C Halkett, from the 16th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut and Adjutant A D Fordyce, deceased.

88th Foot, Lieut J L C Acton, from the Dublin County Militia, to be Second Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut R J Maude to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant the Hon O F S Cuffe, appointed Adjutant.

2nd West India Regiment, The undermentioned Officers retire from the Service receiving the value of their Commissions: Captains G D La Touche and G O'Callaghan. Sub-Lieut W C H Mackintosh, from the Supernumerary List, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J A Henley, retired.

Medical Department, Deputy Surgeon-General T Best to be Surgeon General, vice R Bowen, retired upon half-pay.

Surgeon-Major W S Murray, M B, to be Deputy Surgeon-General, vice T Best, promoted.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Colonel F Peyton, half-pay, late Brigade Depot, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in the command of a Brigade.

Lieut-Col F W Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel.

Lieut-Col F W Jebb, 67th Foot, to be Colonel.

Lieut-Col C P Roberts, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, who retires upon a pension, to have the honorary rank of Colonel.

The honorary rank of Lieutenant conferred upon Deputy-Assistant-Commissary John Wolfe, Madras Establishment, in Gazette of 22nd May, 1877, to be dated 3rd November, 1876, instead of 3rd March, 1876, as therein stated.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 5th July, 1877, of Lieut-General Spencer Perceval:—

Major-General His Serene Highness Prince W. A. Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., to be Lieut General.

Brevet Col Sir W. Russell, Bart., C.B., from Lieut-Col half-pay, late 14th Hussars, to be Major-General.

Captain and Brevet Major T. P. Turberville, half-pay, R. A., to be Lieut-Col.

Captain F. C. Ruxton, 29th Foot, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 10th July, 1877, of General Sir George Bell, K C. B., Colonel of the 1st Foot:—

Lieut-General J. Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps, to be General.

Major-General Sir A. Little, K. C. B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers, to be Lieut-General.

Brevet Colonel Sir F. W. J. Fitz Wygram, Bart, from Lieut-Colonel, half-pay, late 15th Hussars, to be Major-General.

To be Lieut-Colonels:—

Captain and Brevet Major A N Wilson, Rifle Brigade.

Major A R MacDonnell, R E.

Major W Chrystie, Royal (late Madras) Engineers.

Major H Le Guay Geary, R A.

Major Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major W L Twentyman, 19th Hussars.

Mjor C A Goodfellow, V C, Royal (late Bombay) Engineer.

Major G Arbuthnot, half-pay, R A.

Major B H Pottinger, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery.

Major A G F Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps.

Major C M Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major G F Beville, Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain Cogbill, 19th Hussars, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 10th July, of Major-General Robert Newport Tinley:—

Brevet Colonel J C Guise, C.B., V.C., from Lieut-Col half-pay, late 90th Foot, to be Major-General.

Major H. M. L. Colquhoun, 77th Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel.

Captain H J Lane, 83rd Foot, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 22nd August, of General T Armstrong Drought, Colonel of the 15th Foot:—

Lieut-General J Crofton, Colonel of the 6th Foot, to be General.

Major-General Sir J Douglas, G C B, to be Lieut-General.

Brevet Colonel J W Cox, C B, from Lieut-Col half-pay late 13th Foot, to be Major-General.

Major T H Clarkson, 20th Foot, to be Lieut-Col.

Captain C Coates, 99th Foot to be Major.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon......... 7th, 2h. 48·9 a. m.
First Quarter......... 14th, 8h. 22·5 a. m.
Full Moon......... 22nd, 0h. 27·0 p. m.
Last Quarter......... 29th, 7h. 17·9 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
Oct.					
Th. 4	......	5 53	5 45	9 16 m 9 40 a	2 50 m 3 25 a
Fri. 5	......	5 53	5 44	9 56 m 10 26 a	3 43 m 4 14 a
Sat. 6	......	5 53	5 43	10 32 m 11 8 a	4 27 m 4 49 a
Sun. 7	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 53	5 42	11 9 m 11 51 a	5 10 m 5 27 a
Mon. 8	......	5 54	5 41	11 45 m	5 51 m 6 3 a
Tues. 9	......	5 54	5 41	0 32 m 0 21 a	6 32 m 6 40 a
Wed. 10	......	5 54	5 40	1 14 m 0 57 a	7 12 m 7 19 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THERE will be DRILL in the FORT every FRIDAY at 5-15 p.m., until further orders, for E. Company. Drill in the Fort on SATURDAYS will be at 5 p.m., instead of 5-35 p.m.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

October 3, 1877.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

S. V. Q. writes—"In reply to your correspondent's letter signed "B. D. K." about St. Xavier's Church at Dabool. I am desired by the trustees that you should refer him to the advertisement in your issue of the 11th ult., in the new advertisement columns."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LONGBORNE—September 8th, at Wakefield, Mrs. W. Bailey Longborne, of a daughter.

MACAULAY—September 30th, in England the wife of W. M. Macaulay, Esq., of Bombay, of a son.

DEATHS.

GADDUM—August 31st, at Torre Pellice, Piedmont, Charles Adolphus Gaddum, Esq., aged 35.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HUTTON—October 3rd, at Rampart Row, the wife of James Hutton, Manager Agra Bank, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877.

We can hardly credit the statement that the whole body of the Russian Imperial Guard has already reached Popkoi, a village on the river Kara Lom about 50 miles from the crossing place of Pyrgos on the Danube; but it may, we suppose, be taken for granted that the reinforced army of the Czarevitch has now advanced once more from Biela to the line of the Kara Lom, on which Popkoi was the foremost Russian station before Mehemet Ali began his offensive movement from Eski Djuma and Rasgrad, and that the Turks have beaten a precipitate retreat. The celerity with which these marches have been effected on one side and the other show that the state of the roads cannot be so bad as was represented to be in the telegrams a few days ago; and it is quite plain now that neither Russians nor Turks consider the campaign to be at an end, and that desperate fighting will probably go on all through the winter. It appears to be the general impression that the Turks have maintained their superiority in all the battles that have been fought during the last two months; but our own opinion is that the Russians have been slowly recovering lost ground, and that their eventual triumph is now secured. All they wanted was time to bring up reinforcements before the Turkish armies could form a junction with one another; and this they have gained. They now occupy a commanding central position with greater numbers—thanks to the co-operation of the Roumanians and the arrival of the Imperial Guard—than the invading army was composed of when it first crossed the Danube; and the Turkish plan of assailing the Russian position has failed at every point. Mehemet Ali is in full retreat towards Shumla. Suleiman Pasha, having already lost 12,000 to 15,000 men in vain attempts to force the Shipka Pass, is still pursuing the same ruinous game, and boasts of blockading the Russian post on three sides, without reflecting, apparently, that his enemy, freed from apprehensions of attack in Bulgaria, can send on reinforcements as quickly as they are wanted from Tirnova to Fort Nicholas; and on the west Osman Pasha, who at one time had it in his power to threaten the destruction of the Russian bridge at Sistova, is now cooped up within the entrenchments of Plevna and condemned to stand on the defensive. It is absurd, in these circumstances, to talk of Turkish victories. The Turks have won no victory yet which amounted to more than a repulse of the invading army; the want of co-operation among their commanders has now brought them back to their old state of inferiority; and, if the Russians had but one general capable of handling effectively their splendid troops, the war might still be ended in one campaign. The want of generalship, however, makes it probable that the Russians will be well contented if they can only take Plevna this year. The situation there greatly resembles that of the allies before Sebastopol, except that the genius of Todleben is now enlisted on the side of the attack instead of the defence. Much is made by the believers in Turkish successes of the petty results achieved by the Russians after their four days' terrible bombardment of the lines before Plevna; but Englishmen must have short memories if they have already forgotten the issue of the first and second bombardments of Sebastopol and even of the final assault on the Redan. At the cost of many thousands of lives the Russians have at least won a position from which they can undertake a regular siege of Plevna; and that siege, though it may be prolonged by the courage of the defenders, must end in the destruction of Osman Pasha's army. Osman has committed the signal mistake of remaining with a great army in a position from which he has no safe line of retreat. The Russians are in such force around Plevna that a relieving force cannot reach him; and the experience of the sieges of Paris and Metz makes it certain that he will be unable to break through the Russian entrenchments, if only ordinary care is taken to make the circle of investment complete. Although, therefore, the brave resistance made by the Turks has astonished the world, we believe, their days are numbered. The end will come more quickly if Mehemet Ali, on the eastern flank, ventures to give battle to the Russian guard.

We have several times called attention to the fact that the Famine policy adopted by Government—whether by the Government of India or the Government of Bombay, really does not matter much, as the two seem now to be one,—was strangling the trade of Bombay, and was therefore not only raining private enterprise but depriving the Government of India of the very revenues which would enable it to pay the famine expenditure,—that, in fact, it was killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. To some extent the authorities have perceived the mistake they were making; hence the notifications which the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway published a few days ago to the effect that traffic would be received from up-country that had not been specially booked through for stations beyond Poona. But, by the time this intimation was given, a train of mischief had been set in motion; already the great outlet of the trade on the west of India had been made useless, and even now it will be some time before the mischief will find a natural stoppage. On a previous occasion we published statistics showing the actual amount of tonnage that had come into Bombay and had been compelled to leave again because there were no freights. These told as plain a tale as the authorities could wish to hear of the enormous amount of damage that had been inflicted on the export trade of India during the past two months. Here is another table which will [illegible] at [illegible] an estimate of the direct profit which Bombay makes on each ton of wheat exported to Europe at the present market rates, and supposing each ton to represent the ordinary steamer ton of 16 cwt.—

	Rs. a. p.	
LABOUR—		
Cleaning and shipping expenses, Rs.	3 8 0	
Stowing in steamer	0 6 0	
		2 14 0
DUES, &c.—		
Tonnage dues on steamer	0 2 0	
Pilotage (proportion of steamer of 1,000 tons)	1 0 0	
Bunder fee	0 4 9	
Godown rent (while cleaning, &c.)..	0 9 0	
		1 15 9
MERCANTILE PROFITS—		
Merchant's commission	2 9 8	
Petty brokerage buying	0 3 2	
Dealer's and manufacturer's profit on bags, &c.	0 2 9	
Bill Brokerage	0 2 3	
Bank's profit on Exchange (½ per cent)	0 8 7	
Ship brokerage	0 4 0	
Ship Agent's commission (on £2 per ton)	0 8 0	
		4 6 5
		Rs. 9 4 2

Here it will be observed, without going into the thousand and one indirect benefits which the country must gain from the prosperity of this port, and without bestowing too much attention on the fact of the way trade develops when once it has got a fair impetus and is obstructed by no unnatural obstacles, that every ton of wheat exported hence is, after it has been delivered here by the railway, worth more than Rs. 9 to Bombay. In six weeks, starting from the beginning of August last, Bombay trade had been damaged to the extent of 50,000 tons—representing in round figures a loss of nearly Rs. 500,000 to Bombay merchants alone; and since that date the loss must have been quite as great, so that the actual profits lost to Bombay through the Government policy of strangulation cannot have been less than Rs. 10,00,000. Let the fact be borne in mind that these figures represent the profits actually lost by merchants in Bombay; and, when it is considered that everybody connected with a ton of wheat, from the ryot who reaps it, the middleman who sells it, up to the Government that gains a revenue from its export makes some profit out of it, it needs no effort of imagination to perceive that a serious, if not disastrous, injury has been done to the general trade of India by the policy of trade strangulation which has been blindly adopted by the authorities, with no other effect than that of glutting the Madras markets with a superabundant staple and thus injuring the rights of individuals who are entitled to get the best market available for their produce.

Notwithstanding the notification issued by the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, it is notorious that, so effectual was the mischief done to private enterprise by the trade strangulation policy, matters since have not been improving so far as the import trade of Indian produce into this port is concerned. Though it is true that the Railway Company is now only giving the preference to traffic for the famine districts, and that the markets there are all glutted and prices lower than in Bombay—in spite of this it appears as if the natives up-country will continue to book to these districts simply in order to get their grain away from Nagpore or other places where it has been accumulating and rotting. The position seems to be this. There are large stocks of all sorts of produce awaiting despatch to Bombay, for no native merchant prefers to send his grain to the famine districts. The Bombay merchants have their stocks registered and would get their proportion of waggons daily according to their stock, but the Railway Company says to the merchants (under Government orders), "If you like to "send to the famine districts, you will get a pre- "ference to waggons at once; if you all elect to "send to Bombay, you will get your turn accord- "ing to your stocks registered." The natives, who have a small stock in comparison to those purchased long ago by Bombay merchants, and who therefore see little chance of getting their grain sent quickly to Bombay say, that, if they do not send to the famine districts, they will never get their goods away. Therefore they take all the waggons offering and continue booking to the famine districts, so that practically there remain no waggons at all for the Bombay and foreign export traffic. How long this state of matters may last we cannot say, but it has been the case in Nagpore for several days past. One house in Bombay has received notice from its up-country agent that no one there wants to send grain to Madras as prices are daily falling; but, as traffic for that Presidency gets the preference and thereby an immediate despatch, it is easy to perceive that this unnatural state of trade will never cease until all merchants are allowed to book wherever they like without the Railway Company being compelled to show any preference whatever. Add to the facts we have just given the following sinister item that appeared in our yesterday's shipping intelligence:

"The s. s. Emblehope, 1,255 tons, Captain J. R. Stephenson, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Calcutta, with the following cargo:—15,357 bags rice, 12,643 bags grain, 1,333 bags sugar, 60 chests tea, 5 cases apparel, 33 packages goods, 2 boxes otto, and 225 bags gunnies."

That is to say, that, for grain for which a sale could not be found in the glutted markets of Madras, a steamer has actually been compelled to seek a market in Bombay. When it comes to this, that Bombay has to get grain from the other side of India by sea, although within a few hundred miles of Bombay there are thousands of tons of grain lying wasting at railway stations, there might just as well be no railway at all from Jubbulpore to Bombay. The policy that is now deliberately choking up the principal outlet for Indian produce in India is practically a return to the barbarous condition of affairs that existed when there were no railways in the west of India, and Bombay had to depend upon Bengal supplies brought by sea from Calcutta. Surely, these are arguments which must appeal to the advocates of the policy of railway strangulation, and if Sir Richard Temple is a real Governor of Bombay and not merely an agent of the Government of India, he will find in the figures we have just given sufficient cause to make him repent of his error in connection with the G. I. P. and recant his opinions about the merits of the question of a narrow *versus* a broad gauge between Pahlunpore and Ajmere. If 100,000 tons of grain could be added to our yearly exports it would give a *direct* profit of 9½ lacs per annum to Bombay divided in the proportions shown by our statement, while the indirect benefits would be equal to double that amount at least.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 14TH SEPT.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Thibet, Commander J. H. Torbock, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 3-30, with the English Mails of the 14th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Miss Watson, Mr W E Brooks, Mr and Mrs Goldney, Mrs Norman, Mr E J Shelford, Mrs L B Hole, Mr T P Clarke, Mrs Bees, Mr J Apps, Mr R Johnson, Mr A Shand, Mr T Baker, Mr R Spraggan, Mr A Facer, Mr T Ashworth, Mr W Melbourne, Mr J Ferrier, Mr J Milligan, and Mr J J White.

From Venice—Mr A Cumming, Mr G F Abich, Mr J Lowther, and Mr R D Spedding.

From Brindisi—Mr T B Stoney, Mr J Boming, Rev Mr Pym, Mr R Angelo, and Mr H Egan and brother.

From Suez—Mr B D Berard.

From Aden—Mr T Baker, Col Faulkner and Mrs. Faulkner.

From Gibraltar—Mr J Charteris.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

At home we have had a week of almost perfect political silence. There have been one or two speeches, but the speakers are men of no importance; and it is only in the absence of any pronouncements of weight that these harangues have been even named. For instance, it will not much affect the opinion of parties that Sir Tollemache Sinclair has been addressing his remote Scotch constituency, though it may provoke a smile to be solemnly told by that personage that the time has come when he can no longer continue to give his services to his country. The reason which the honourable Baronet offers for this fatal resolution will perhaps excite more attention than the resolution itself. It is simply this, that Lord Granville won't write to him, nor Lord Hartington speak to him; and that Mr. Gladstone has refused to read the proof sheets of his—Sir Tollemache's—book on the Eastern Question. And worse grievance than all this the House of Commons has actually had the bad taste to refuse to listen to a speech of the Scotch Baronet while ready to give the greatest attention to an oration on the same subject from Mr. John Bright. Thus, the poor dunderheaded Baronet has spoken in his northern home! Mr. Cavendish Bentinck has also been addressing his constituents; but, beyond supplying food for further astonishment at the ways of Providence and Lord Beaconsfield, we find nothing worth noting in the utterances of our Judge Advocate-General. Last night for the first time was there a speech, which may influence the country; but, though the speaker was Mr. John Bright, the oration contained little of a partisan character. Nevertheless, it was a weighty and remarkable pronouncement; and, to your readers especially, of interest: for a good part of it was devoted to the question of the Indian Famine. Mr. Bright, setting out with the fact that want of water was the chief source of these recurrent calamities, laid it down that we had given far too little attention to the question of irrigation. It would, he contended, have been far better that we had made fewer railroads and more Canals. I need not say that, in speaking on a subject like this, the member for Birmingham used words of eloquence and power; and that his language will sink deep into the heart of the country.

Abroad, the week has been as exciting as it has been tranquil at home. The funeral of M. Thiers on last Saturday was, of course, looked forward to with deep anxiety; but the whole affair passed off in the most decent and orderly manner. Nothing was wanting to lend pomp to the occasion; all Paris was there; deputations and banners came from the Provinces; there was the most splendid of funeral cars, and no less than four orations. France has not, however, been permitted to brood long over the dead; for M. Gambetta was before a Police Court almost as soon as M. Thiers was in the tomb. The proceedings took a very curious turn, for the chief of the Liberals allowed judgment to go by default; and neither from him nor his advocates was there that stirring political speech to which we looked forward. Some excuses were made for the non-appearance of the defendant; the illness of one lawyer, the unpreparedness of another; but we may take it for granted that the real cause was the belief that abstention was the best form of tactics. The plan of the Ex-Dictator is to appeal from one court to another, and so drag on the case until the new Assembly is elected. Once a Deputy, M. Gambetta becomes inviolable, and so may laugh at his enemies unless, indeed, the new House should prove as reactionary as the Ministry desire to make it. This brings me to the consideration of the general state of French political parties. Surprising as it may seem, I must say that the impression in the best informed quarters here is that the death of M. Thiers will not exercise anything like the overwhelming influence at first expected. It is believed that the Liberal party is still as certain as ever of a stout majority. The alternate feebleness and violence of the present Ministry has disgusted everybody, and the idea that clerical influence has wound its net around the Marshal has roused alarm in the whole country. The recent speeches of the President show how the wind blows. A violently religious harangue, addressed to him by one of the provincial prelates, has not been reproduced in the official journal, and there are indications here and there in the Marshal's most recent utterances that he does not consider his own cause and that of the Ministry as one and undivided. The Republicans suffer greatly, it is true, from the want of a recognised leader. M. Grevy has been asked to take up the mantle which has fallen from M. Thiers; but M. Grevy is more respectable than popular, more fitted to excite the admiration of Parliamentary Committees than the enthusiasm of popular constituencies. Besides, he himself is coy and shows little taste for the honours people try to thrust upon him. While M. Gambetta is offering him the Crown, and the Republican journals publish long and eulogistic accounts of his career, he himself has gone to quietly rusticate in his home in the Jura. On the whole, the crowds in the provincial towns, through which Marshal MacMahon has recently been passing, have probably best expressed popular feeling, and have shadowed forth the final solution of the difficulty. "*Vive MacMahon*" and "*Vive la Republique*" were shouted alternately as though to say that the people at one and the same time admired the President and were determined to stick by the Republic. Now that M. Thiers is gone, the country has no desire to part with the present chief of the Republic; and he, on his part, finding that the electoral contest has ceased to affect him directly and personally, will probably accept the verdict of the country on his present advisers.

The military operations of the week have been intensely interesting, although attention was entirely concentrated on one point. For days, the papers have been filled with accounts of the fighting before Plevna, and one is bound to acknowledge, whatever be his sympathies, that the soldiers on both sides, engaged at this point, have fought with incomparable bravery. Nor, be the final result of the conflict what it will, can anyone deny that Osman Pasha has deserved well of his country. He alone is now able to occupy the entire attention of a huge army of 100,000 men, and he has been able to make in a few weeks a position impregnable which a short time ago could not have resisted a really effective attack for twenty-four hours. The secret of the obstinate resistance Plevna is now offering to a perfect thunderstorm of artillery, and the repeated assaults of thousands of desperately brave men, is summed up in one word—entrenchments. The defence of Plevna by the Turks has recalled to the minds of many the defence of Sebastopol by the Russians, and people now remember how impotent were our strongest guns against the Redan. Up to the moment I write, we have an account of the engagements down to Wednesday evening. The bombardment of the place had gone on for days, and the assault of the infantry had been often fixed and as often put off. Tuesday last was the name day of the Czar, and it was resolved that the hour for the assault had come. From daybreak to three o'clock the cannonade went on; and then the Russian infantry were led against the Southern and Central front of the enemy. The official account tells us the result: the Grivitza redoubt, which has been considered the strongest in the Turkish position, fell into their hands, as well as three other redoubts. But on other and almost equally important facts of the conflict the official documents are silent. They have not told us that, while the attack on some redoubts was successful, that on others disastrously failed: nor have they informed us that it was only at the eleventh hour a bloody repulse was transformed into a victory. The knowledge of these facts we owe to the special correspondent of the *Times*, who was a witness of the engagement, and who cannot restrain his indignation at the rash and reckless way in which the Russian soldiers were sent to slaughter by their incompetent leaders. Though silent on all these points, the Russian telegrams, however, make one admission which practically proves their truth. They admit that their loss in wounded alone was 5,000 men. Seeing the nature of the attack, we may safely add to this 2,000 men killed; and thus this successful assault on Plevna has cost as much as the calamitous attempt upon it some weeks ago by General Krudener. And it is not at this moment quite clear that the Russians have acquired a gain bearing any proportion to this cost. Grivitza is two or three miles distant from Plevna, and every inch of the intervening space is protected by works of defence. Furthermore, if report speak truly, there is another series of entrenchments behind the town of Plevna itself, and altogether it is evident that the Russians have yet to fight more than one stubborn action before their defeat of Osman Pasha is complete. Meantime, we hear little or nothing of the other Turkish Generals, who, at this supreme moment, should be rushing forward to the assistance of their sorely tried comrade. We have heard over and over again that Suleiman Pasha has crossed the Balkans, but, if so, he has not yet made his presence felt. Similarly, we have heard twice daily for more than a week that Mehemet Ali is threatening Biela, but the blow seems no nearer to being struck. There have been some actions in Asia Minor and one in Montenegro, but they were of no importance. The Roumanian soldiers have taken an active part in the attack on Plevna; and, if they have been only half as brave as they are described in the Russian bulletins, they are almost heroic. Servia still stands shivering on the bank of the Rubicon. The result of the action of Plevna will probably bring her indecision to an end.

Curiously enough, the voice of peace has tried to make itself heard amid all this crash of arms. I mentioned in my letter of last week that Turkey had some intention of proposing terms to Russia. Our Government eagerly took advantage of this disposition and urged on the other Powers the desirability of intervention. The advice, however, was not graciously received; and even provoked a counter-demonstration from Prince Bismarck. For some time, the German Chancellor has been fretting under the fear that Austria was escaping from the triple alliance, and that the *rapprochement* between the Governments of Vienna and London might afterwards develope into a combination favourable to France. More than one hint has accordingly been sent to Count Andrassy that he was expected to be a little more friendly to Russia; and Germany has been, of late, ostentatious in her display of benevolent neutrality to the Northern Power. She has undertaken to keep Poland in order so that the Czar may be free to remove all his troops thence, and she has, it is reported, asked Austria to enter into a similar engagement. Whether this be so or not, the Austrian authorities have taken the Bismarckian hint in their general policy. The Emperor Francis Joseph has been drinking health and prosperity to his brother of Russia in the midst of the violently Turcophile Hungarians; and Count Andrassy has shown no inclination to accept English counsel. On the whole, then, it is more than likely that the fight will have to be fought to the bitter end.

I have but little social news to give you. The Queen is up in the north of Scotland, and the Prince of Wales spends most of his time at the Isle of Wight. He has just paid a flying visit to London, and has dropped in at a theatre or two. The metropolis must not be a particularly pleasant abode for his Royal Highness at the present moment. His private life is forming the subject of discussion in some of our society papers, and it is hard to say which are likely to fill the Prince with greater disgust—the cant of his assailants or the adulation of his defenders. Madame Titiens has at last been able to bear removal from Worthing to London, and her recovery is now expected. Mr. Edmund Dwyer Grey, proprietor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, and one of the Obstructive Seven in the last Session of Parliament, has become a Roman Catholic. His wife, a daughter of Mrs. Chisholm, the "Emigrants' Friend," has always been a member of the church of Rome. A painful sensation has been caused by the addition of Chief Inspector Clarke to the detectives already in the dock. He was regarded as the type of an honest and incorruptible Englishman.

The Indian Famine Fund is going on excellently, and has now fully aroused public sympathy. £150,000 is the present amount of the Mansion House Fund, of which nearly £10,000 was given in yesterday. The provincial towns are also handsomely subscribing and the churches are beginning to move.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The first and immediate effect of the new system of retirement is to create an unprecedented run of promotion through the army. In the Engineers upwards of forty steps will go; in the Artillery more than double the number. Guardsmen who have grown grey as lieutenants and captains, stout centurions of Infantry, come in shoals beneath its provisions. Fortunate he who is sufficiently near the top to benefit by the exodus. Those who wanted to get into particular regiments are warned of vacancies, but, being unprepared, the coveted posts go elsewhere. The gunners are perhaps the most benefited. Never before have so many appointments been at the disposal of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at one and the same time. Ten Colonels become Major Generals, viz., Gardiner; Biddulph, C. B.; Radcliffe, D. A. G.; Younghusband; Fisher; Henry, C. B.; Hamley, C. B.; Gordon, C. B.; Henry, C. B.; Gage, C B. These officers vacate the Deputy Adjutant Generalship at head-quarters, for which Tim Reilly is the most likely and popular candidate; the superintendence of the Royal Gun Factories; the commandantship of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness; the direction of the Staff College; and the direction of Artillery Studies at Woolwich. It has been rumoured that Sir E. D'Aguilar will retire from the Woolwich district, in which case he will be very possibly succeeded by the present Deputy Adjutant General, R. A., in Pall Mall, who becomes Major General as above indicated.

It is not unfrequently that it falls to one's agreeable duty to chronicle the wonderful public spirit displayed by the officers of the army. A fortnight or so ago, I mentioned that the "A" Pontoon Troop of the Engineer train had gone from Aldershot to Henley for bridging exercise. I was then unaware that the idea originated with Lieut.-Colonel Harrison and his officers, who bore the whole expense of the hire of the field for the encampment. Yet such was the case. In no other country would men be found so devoted to their duty, and so anxious to perfect themelves in their art.

It very rarely happens that a military prisoner makes any attempt to escape from his escort. But Driver Hammett, R. H. A., who had been apprehended the other day near Liverpool as a deserter, determined to make an effort, on the journey to London, when the train was going forty miles an hour. According to the account of the bombardier, this bold soldier, sooner than face the district court-martial and its customary eighty-four days' imprisonment, H. L., sprang out of the carriage window and disappeared most effectually. Despite the success of the adventure, it is hardly one that would commend itself to frequent repetition. The bombardier is under arrest, of course, yet persists in his version of the affair. The only deduction is that both the men forming the escort were asleep, and heavy, it might be, with wine or beer.

Much more distressing is the disappearance of Major Lloyd, late of the 60th Rifles. He was paying a visit at Clifton, and, dining last Sunday with a friend at Ringmahon, he left about 11 p.m. to walk back to Clifton. The night was dark and stormy, but Major Lloyd declined the use of a lantern and said he knew the way. The road was straight, but it is feared that in the darkness he took a side path which led him to the river, for he has not since been heard of.

The heroes of the Balaclava charge are preparing for the second time to celebrate the anniversary of that great day. When one says "the Balaclava charge," the advance of the Light Brigade is always understood. Heroic, cruelly superb as it was, it had nevertheless no right to deprive the onslaught of the Heavy Brigade which achieved so much of its glories. The banquet is confined to the surviving non-commissioned officers and privates. The Countess of Cardigan and the officers subscribe liberally, but for my part I can but think that the money might be far more profitably spent in some other way, such as the provision of a fund for the assistance of any members of the late Brigade who stand in need of aid. The policy of assembling a number of men from all parts of the kingdom, having no personal ties, in order to give them "a spree," may well be doubted.

"Minor Tactics" continue to reign supreme at Aldershot, and a class has now been formed which officers are invited to join, within the limit of eight for each infantry brigade. With what astonishment would the formation of such a class ten, nay five years ago, have been received. Yet there are still some, though very few, I think, who continue in the real or assumed belief that the officers of the army are less good than they used to be. Why, because there is more science, there should be less courage or physical endurance, these ante-room theorists do not attempt to explain. How necessary it is for officers to be educated up to the highest pitch of military perfection has been demonstrated *ad nauseam* by recent wars. Whence comes the fearful loss of life in the Russo-Turkish struggle? It is due almost entirely to the mental deficiencies of the officers on either side.

Some weeks back I narrated how the 1st Battalion of the 19th was living in discomfort at Aldershot. Portsmouth was its original destination and then they looked forward to "Gib." There came the war excitement. The 19th was ordered to hold fast, and now they are about to proceed to Bermuda. In that regiment a run of promotion may be looked forward to. It is certain that it is high time it came, for more than one subaltern has commenced to descend the hill of life, if it be true that until 35 years of age the ascent progresses, and thenceforward there is nought but decline.

Major General Wardlaw's memorandum on the recent sham fights has just reached me—delayed in the post. It is so much to the point that I transcribe the first sentence: "Formed bodies of troops were often unnecessarily exposed to fire; officers are reminded that too great attention cannot be paid to the study of grounds. With respect to the leading of troops, proficiency in so leading troops that they may obtain the maximum of shelter from the accidents of ground can only be acquired by actual practice in field manœuvres added to theoretical teaching." The class will last a fortnight and meet three times a week from 10 till 1. It is much to be hoped that so good an example may be followed in the remaining garrisons of the Empire.

The first week in October will witness the commencement of the season of the Aldershot Officers' Dramatic Club, whereof Major General Thesiger is the President; Colonel Bray, C. B. the Manager; Captain Allardice, 76th Regiment, the Assist Manager; and Captain Thompson, D.A.A.G., the Secretary. The difficulty with amateur theatricals usually lies in finding a lady able and willing to take the chief parts. The Aldershot Club is freed from anxiety on this head by the talent of Mrs. Crawley.

The affair of the 19th Hussars is most serious. The newspaper boys designated it "Alarming Mutiny of the British Army." A parade had been settled for noon on Saturday. The men were purposely late, and the Commanding Officer consequently ordered another at 2 p.m. Immediately after dinner about ninety men marched out of camp. Infantry picquets were sent in pursuit. The Hussars were surrounded three miles from camp, and, surrendering themselves in the most approved fashion, marched quietly back. They were all confined. Pending the inquiry which will take place, I forbear from comment. The men simply ask for an investigation into the military severity of one of the officers. Lieutenant Colonel Henry Cadogan Craigie (appointed six weeks ago) commands the regiment, and Lieutenant Kynaston succeeded Captain Percy Barrow as Adjutant on the 13th of August 1874. In consequence of the unusually efficient condition in which the regiment was in when at Aldershot the latter officer was promoted by selection long before his time, and now, although not a Staff College man, he fills the post of Cavalry Brigade Major at the Curragh.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT AHMEDNUGGUR.

AHMEDNUGGUR, Oct. 3.

H. E. the Governor arrived here yesterday, and visited the relief camp this morning. On his way he was received by Khan Bahadoor Nusserwanjee's daughter and other ladies of his family, who presented His Excellency with bouquets and garlands. His Excellency holds a durbar to-day. A certificate of honour of Khan Bahadoor will, it is reported, be conferred on Nusserwanjee Cursetjee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

VICTORY BY AHMED MUKHTAR PASHA.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A despatch has been received from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, dated 1st instant, in which he states he has gained a complete victory over 10,000 Russians at Nedjevan. The engagement lasted five hours, and the Russians were eventually driven beyond the frontier with a loss of 400 men.

THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA.

Osman Pasha telegraphs that the Russians are bombarding continuously to the eastward of Plevna.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE CAUCASUS.

A Russian official despatch states that the insurrection in the Caucasus has been almost suppressed.

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the Famine in India amounts to £300,000.

TURKISH HONOURS.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha and Osman Pash have been created Ghazis by the Sultan.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

A Russian reconnaissance of 6,000 men has been made from Kustendji, and having withstood repeated charges from the enemy's cavalry, approached the town of Bazardjik, which finding strongly entrenched, the force returned.

INSURRECTION IN DAGHESTAN.

According to a Russian official despatch, a widespread insurrection has broken out in Daghestan, which has, however, been suppressed, the insurgents having been completely defeated and dispersed.

THE SOLAR OBSERVATIONS.

The different scientific bodies having made representations to the Privy Council respecting the researches of Dr. Hunter in connection with the sun spots, the Marquis of Salisbury has sanctioned grants for similar observations to be made in England, and for a daily solar photograph to be taken in India.

OBITUARY.—Madame Titiens.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Oct. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Java, outward bound to Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 2, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7 1½
40s Mule Twist	0.10¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	55¼

Arrival.—Lady Lisgar.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (right) ..	3rd—12-30 p.m.	1 8
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	3rd—1-40 p.m.	1 7
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (right) ..	3rd—11-30 a.m.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	2nd—2-5 a.m.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	3rd—11-50 a.m.	nil.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 3.

(Madras Time.)

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather unsettled with rain, wind S. W. 8, ther. 83, bar. 30·4. Fall of rain, 1 inch 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 19 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E., ther. 85, bar. 29·94.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather Cloudy, wind S. E. light, ther. 88. Fall of rain 86 cents.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy...............................As. 4

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In. cts.	FORT. In. cts.	BYCULLA. In. cts.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, up to 6 a.m.	0 0	0 4	0 0
Previously registered	63 80	52 26	63 38
Total up to date.........	63 80	52 30	63 38
Total for the year 1876..	60 3	53 78	56 63

The following is the comparative statement of rainfall at Tulsi:—

	Up to 29 Sept. 1877. In. cts.	Up to 30 Sept. 1876. In. cts.
Municipal Office gauge..........	44 05	66 49
Valley gauge	53 73	79 89
Municipal Bungalow gauge.........	48 81	60 58

THE Bishop of Bombay still remains in a precarious state.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

WE learn that His Excellency the Viceroy having taken on himself the work of the Famine Department, Mr. Stuart Bayley, C.S.I., has been appointed Personal Assistant in famine matters to His Excellency, whilst Mr. Bernard, C.S.I., as Famine Secretary, will be attached to the Department of Public Works instead of to the Revenue Department as hitherto. As the famine relief system turns mainly on public works, it has been thought desirable that the Famine Secretary should be attached to that Department, and in constant communication with Sir Andrew Clarke.

ACCORDING to latest information received by us during the first twenty-one days of September a daily average of 834 tons of grain was carried by the G. I. P. Railway to the Madras Railway junction at Raichore, and 255 tons daily was delivered by the same railway to the Nizam's branch railway. Owing to the necessities of the North-West Provinces, grain exports from the Nerbudda valley, and as far west as Gadurwara have lately turned eastward, and now tend towards Agra instead of towards Bellary, and it is believed that after the 15th inst. little northern grain will go forward into the famine districts, though despatches of grain may still be expected from Nagpore and Berar. But fortunately this will probably not injuriously affect the position of affairs in Southern India, for sea-borne imports from Bengal and Burma have steadily increased during the past few weeks from a daily average of 3,600 tons, to 4,600 tons, and last week ending September 26th they attained the enormous daily average of 5,454 tons. Help is also being obtained from some small crops coming to market, and as prices have not fallen the large imports from Bengal are likely to continue and amply compensate for any falling off from elsewhere.

THE following telegram, dated Broach, 2nd inst., 6-5 p.m., has been placed at our disposal: "Copious shower of rain falling." And a telegram was received in Bombay yesterday from Dhollera, stating that "rain was falling and promises to continue."

WE are sorry to learn that the wound recently received by Major Lance from the stray bullet of a Jowaki Afridi may probably cost him the amputation of his arm.

THE Admiralty have ordered thirty new torpedo-launches of the fastest and newest description of Mr. Thorneycroft, to be completed immediately. Mr. Thorneycroft has taken on one hundred and fifty extra hands in order to finish the work with the greater despatch.

Vanity Fair learns from a reliable source that the Russian armies in Turkey have suffered and are suffering from sickness to an extent quite unparalleled. We are informed that, "in addition to those killed in action, the armies have already lost no less than 62,000 men by disease of various kinds, and they are dying like flies."

THE acknowledged loss of Suleiman Pasha's army in the Shipka Pass amounts to 12,000 men.

THE old Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, has written a fresh letter to his countrymen. He does not weary of again rousing them to the greatest vigilance on Eastern affairs. According to his views, removing the Turks "bag and baggage" would complicate instead of solving the Oriental Question. It would raise a second ghost still more formidable and difficult to be laid, the Panslavic Question. Kossuth thinks that energetic measures should at once be taken to resist Russian invasion, and the best means to the end appears to him to be the re-establishment of the Polish Kingdom.

DR. DUFF (says *Vanity Fair*) has publicly stated that the Queen's subscription of £500 to the Indian Famine Relief Fund is too small. His only title to make such an impertinent remark is apparently the fact of his being a Free Kirk minister and ex-Indian missionary. There ought to be limits, however, even to the impertinence of a Free Kirk minister. As to good taste we will, of course, not talk on a subject from which Dr. Duff seems to be congenitally free; but if Scotchmen aspire to be thought loyal, they will loudly express their disapproval of this man's ignorant arrogance in dictating to his Sovereign how she ought to distribute the large sum which she annually devotes to charitable purposes.

THE Bishop of Colombo, in a letter to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, protests against the notion that the Missions of the Society are co-extensive with the native church; and having argued this at length, his Lordship adds:—"I have written nothing, and will write nothing in disparagement of the past work of the Church Missionary Society, but here I record my emphatic protest against the inexcusable error which represents the Church Missionary Society as the Guardian of the interests of the Native Church in Ceylon, and the Bishop of Colombo as occupied with other interests."

A ROVING correspondent of the *Pioneer* tells the following amusing story:—"One of the gentlemen who accompanied their wives to Trouville is exceedingly jealous of the fair dame, for the simple reason, as is usual, that he has not the least cause. Being tired of following her about, he at last devised a plan by which he might cease to be her shadow. He made himself master of several pairs of her little boots, and ingeniously inserted some small nails in the soles of a recognizable design. Tracking her in the sand, he could note what foot-prints accompanied hers. One day last week he discovered side by side with his wife's track the indenture of a rude, large, flat masculine boot. What was more serious, these double tracks disappeared into a secluded cave! The infuriated husband rushed in, seized a man he found skulking behind a rock by the neck, and dragged him out. Oh horror! It was his own valet. Letting the fellow pass with sundry kicks, he searched for the frail fair one, but—whether to his delight or jealous disappointment—dragged out to the entrance of the cave and to light, not his wife but her maid, who had, as was her custom, economised her own shoe-leather in wearing her mistress's boots.

THE other day (says the *Examiner*) Pop Milo, a relative of Prince Nikita, felt irresistibly impelled to go down and objurgate the Turks in Niksich. He rode down from the heights of Trebesch, armed only with his sword; and, after indulging in a flood of imputations touching the character of all the female relatives of the Turkish sons of pigs, invited the Niksich people to send forth their most valiant champion to single combat with him, at the same time exposing his breast to show that he wore no surreptitious armour. But the Niksich men did not feel inclined to come forth, and Pop Milo fell a victim to Moslem barbarism by a bullet through his heart. He was fifty years of age, and considered the handsomest man in Montenegro. When he fell, the Niksichers sprang forth, cut his head off, carefully washed his face, combed his hair, and sent the trophy back into the Montenegrin camp.

IT was remarked that when Mr. Layard, Her Majesty's ambassador, and Mrs. Layard, dined lately with the Sultan at his Majesty's invitation, that that was the first occasion on which a Sultan of Turkey had sat down to dinner with a European lady.

THE Sultan has issued an imperial decree concerning the trial by court-martial of Redif Pasha, ex-Minister of War, Abdul-Kerim Pasha, ex-commander-in-chief and Serdar Ekrem, Eshref Pasha, late commander at Rustchuk, Ahmed Khouloussi Pasha, who had charge of the defence of the Balkans on the occasion of their passage by General Gourko and the Russians, Ahmed Hamdi Pasha, late in command at Sistova, General Safvet Pasha, and General Mahmoud Pasha, (Freund), who sustained the reverse at Medun during the last Montenegrin campaign. The decree orders that the trial of these officers, formerly in high command, be deferred until after the war, and that, in the meantime, they have assigned to them as a residence the island of Lemnos, in the Turkish Archipelago.

THE valuable appointment of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, which is worth £2,555 per annum, with a commuted allowance of £400 per annum in lieu of retinue of servants, and an official residence, has been conferred by the Admiralty on Vice-Admiral Sir W. King Hall, K.C.B., in succession to Vice-Admiral H. Chads, on the promotion of the latter to the rank of Admiral.

THE *World*:—An able article that, in last Saturday's *Pall Mall Gazette*, called 'Lost Illusions about Russia.' There was a ring of true military criticism in it that has been rather wanting in the *P. M. G.* since Colonel Charles Chesney's death. Very delicately does the writer lay bare in Russia the faults that we too painfully well know at home—the supreme command given to princes of the reigning house, the disastrous inferences drawn from facile successes in Asiatic campaigns; and equally gently does he put our blindly obstinate military administration to blame by showing how Prussia's victories in 1870 were due to her welcoming every modern improvement, her 'domestic military war against military routine.'

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Pester Lloyd* says that the Porte would gladly take part in negociations for peace after the first decisive battle, though not before. It knows well that the Powers would not allow it to reap the fruits of victory, and it believes that the more successful Turkey is the more will the friends of Russia, and especially Germany, strive to preserve her from excessive humiliation. Germany will recognize that Russia is weaker than was generally supposed; and, having less to fear from the Russians, she will be the better able to afford to show Russia the value of her friendship. The Turkish Government is therefore not disposed to proceed any further with the war than is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says that although the Russian public is somewhat depressed by the more recent events of the war, it is still confident of ultimate victory. There is not the smallest sign of any revolutionary agitation, and the Panslavist party is now completely silent, fearing that the public discontent should manifest itself against the Panslavists as the promoters of a war into which Russia went against her will, and which has cost her so many sacrifices.

THE *Spectator*:—Sir Julius Vogel, in a very sensible letter to Monday's *Times*, pointed out how completely inadequate anything like voluntary subscription must be to fight against such a calamity as the Indian famine, and showed, moreover, how publicly the Government of India had accepted the responsibility of fighting it with public resources. And he adds, "If it be indeed the case that India cannot bear the expense, it is to be expected that every part of the Empire will contribute." This seems to us, we confess, the common sense of the situation. The Imperial Government must find the money, in the first instance. If that means a far too great addition to the debt and taxation of India to be consistent with a Government of progress for the future, let us see what the various components of the Empire can contribute towards dividing the burden with India, though even then the various Legislatures would have to vote the sums requisite, or they would necessarily be too small, and the burden of them too unequally distributed. A quarter of a million, even if the voluntary subscription ultimately reached that amount, would not be more than sixpence in the pound of what is needed, and probably not so much.

THE *World*:—I do not think much of that Russian general who thanked God, in the presence of the *Times* correspondent at Lovatz, when a Turkish shell buried itself in the hill just below him, having always been taught that an officer should set an example of not seeming to see that he is under fire. But then he was a prince; and princes are allowed to lose their heads in action, and even to become commanders-in-chief afterwards. The capital letter 'I' appeared too often in that same correspondent's otherwise excellent letter. Why cannot correspondents understand that people do not want to know what they did, but what the Turks and Russians did; that it is a matter of no interest to the public to know that the *Times'* special was allowed to shake hands with a Russian prince, or that he rode within cannon-shot of the Turkish lines, or even that his 'heart is filled with sadness as he closes his note book?' The *Times* does not often err in this way, which is the more special province of the *Daily Telegraph*. Perhaps the climax of egotism was reached when a correspondent of that journal telegraphed a few weeks since: 'The Turks are evacuating the Dobrudscha. I shall remain.'

THE *Times* gives the following account of the disposition and strength of the Russo-Roumanian troops before Plevna on the eve of the bombardment:—"On the western side of the theatre of war in Bulgaria the Roumanian troops form the extreme right of the allied line. The 1st Division of the Roumanian Army has been kept on the north of the Danube to garrison Kalafat. Part of the 2nd Division holds Nikopol, while the remainder of this division, with the 3rd and 4th, are in front of Plevna. Here also is the Russian 4th Corps, consisting of the 30th and 16th Divisions of Infantry and the 4th Division of Cavalry. The 9th Corps which till lately held Bulgareni, and consists of the 5th and 31st Divisions of Infantry and the 9th Division of Cavalry, has also been moved up, to take part in the front attack upon Plevna, while the 32nd Division, belonging to the 11th Corps, the 2nd Division, the 3rd Division, and the 4th Brigade of Riflemen, which captured Lovatz on the 3rd of September, are available either to act against the rear of Osman Pasha or share in the assault upon his works. Thus, it may safely be calculated that there are at least 120,000 men engaged directly or indirectly against Osman Pasha. It is difficult to perceive how that General can possibly have more than 80,000 under his command, and in this calculation probably the strength of the Turks is overestimated and that of the Russians fixed at too low a figure."

Vanity Fair thus ventures to apologise for the unfortunate Prince of Wales:—"There has been much discussion this week of attacks made upon the Prince of Wales in certain quarters and a defence which has been made in another. People seem to think that both the attack and the defence have been shot beyond the mark; yet of the two to sympathise most with the defence. The Prince is certainly one of the most maligned personages in Europe, and the air of Society is always full of gossip about him in which all the good qualities he has shown are forgotten, and he is presented as the hero of the most discreditable adventures. As a rule, there is but the very slightest foundation, and most often no foundation at all, for these tales. The Prince is no more than any other great personage infallible, and like all men he is sometimes betrayed into slight imprudences of conduct, which, unlike the imprudences of other men, are at once magnified into evidence of terrible misdoing. This is hard indeed, but what is perhaps harder is that the Prince has not among his friends any sufficiently bold and careful of his interests to point out to him the danger of even very slight imprudences, and to warn him frankly of the effect of them. He has at least two such friends, but of late circumstances have deprived him of their habitual companionship, and the result has been an amount of gossip based on the merest trifles which nobody who looks to its effect upon the Prince's popularity can be aware of without regret. The stories told are of a cock-and-bull character, but it is only the greater pity that they should have obtained such general currency as to call forth either an attack upon, or a defence of, the Prince. They should be dismissed with the disregard they merit."

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

WE regret to record the death of the Rev. T. L. Wells, B. A., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, which took place on Sunday last at the Surat Mission-house. He was in vigorous health shortly before his death, which was comparatively sudden, being caused by an attack of brain-fever. He had made many friends in Rajkote, Ahmedabad, and Surat, where he was very popular and much esteemed. He was also the Superintendent of the Surat Mission School, which had, owing to the excellence of his instruction, occasionally several successful candidates at the University entrance examinations. He rendered also good service to the cause of Anglo-Gujerati education by his useful series of books called "Bhashanter Path Mala," which have the merit of facilitating the efforts of beginners in English composition. The deceased has left a wife and five little children. His funeral was attended by a considerable number of European and native gentlemen, by whom he was greatly esteemed.

A LUNAR RAINBOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last night, about 10 o'clock, a lunar rainbow was very distinctly visible at this place. It appeared to me to be perfectly white, but others who were observing it at the same time distinguished faint colours—red, blue, and green. I believe a lunar rainbow is very rarely seen.

Coompta, Sept. 29. X.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, SEPT. 28.

THE three State railways in the Hyderabad province have shown a great increase in the traffic receipts for the half year ending June 1877. The Nizam's Railway has made a "great whack;" and no doubt now the maintenance by the G.I. P. Ry. Co. for the next half year will show a greater increase. The working on the three lines of railways have been considered very satisfactory; the results for the six months I hear produce:—

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1877.	Increase. Rs.
Nizam's ....Rs.	2,29,104	3,92,521	1,63,417
Oomrawuttee .... „	43,948	53,610	9,662
Khamgaum .... „	30,728	38,815	8,087
Total....Rs.	3,03,780	4,84,946	1,81,166

The Commissioner, Mr. Jones, C. S., has at last returned to duty from his labours with the Government of India, and has assumed charge of his office from Major Bell. Mr. Jones has many hard nuts to crack in the disposal of several important documents which Major Bell "laid over" for the Commissioner.

I can now give you the result of the enquiry into the making away of several official papers in the Akola Post Office which were received from Bassim. Although the occurrence is of long date, I wish to show how justice is sometimes meted out in Berar. Two probationary clerks, a Mahomedan and a Hindoo, were suspected of tampering with H. M.'s mail after its receipt by the post-master. An investigation was made, and the result was, that the two clerks were only dismissed! If the authorities were satisfied that the clerks were guilty of the above serious crime, why were they not prosecuted criminally? On the other hand, being probationers, why were their names not gazetted prohibiting their employment in any Government office? Some one in the Post Office has been guilty of destroying official documents posted at Bassim, and yet the matter ends with the dismissal only of two clerks.

A circular, I believe, has been issued by the Director General of Post Offices, that post-masters can superintend telegraph offices, and for which a monthly allowance will be given. Plurality of appointments, I thought, was prohibited in the Government service.

The accumulating of the Berar "surplus revenue" of fifteen lakhs of rupees yearly—a few thousands more or less—must have reached an enormous amount. What is to be done with this wealth has puzzled many, but the Government of India very soon found a way to dispose of this tidy little sum by ruling, that "in future pensions and gratuities granted to officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent be charged to the revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" in the same way as pensions and gratuities to the civil officers in those districts.

The return cricket match, East *versus* West Berar, takes place at this station on the 15th October.

The weather during the day for the past week has been very trying and oppressive, and still continues so. Rain is hanging about, and just now it would be very beneficial to the plants which are in blossom. If rain do not fall within the next few days, I apprehend the cotton pods and ear of the jowaree will become scorched. The public health may be considered fair. Prices of cereals and other articles of consumption have become very little cheaper.

During the month of July last there have been 8,742 births against 4,510 deaths in the Berar province. The majority of deaths, or 2,403, occurred from fever. Akola, as of yore, yielded 1,161 deaths, of which nearly one half were also from fever. Still some are anxious to make Akola the head-quarters of the Berars.

Now that the reduction of arsenals has been ordered in the three Presidencies, it is expected that ere the close of the present year the arsenal of (or rather magazines), of the Hyderabad Contingent will be doomed, as already intimated in my Notes—the only hitch being as to the disposal of the newly made warrant officers, who have not got sufficient service to entitle them to a warrant officer's pension. I have been informed that the men of the ordnance establishment who are not entitled to pension, will be sent [illegible] to the [illegible] a ter placing a certain [illegible] at the disposal of the Military Department.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your columns have seldom contained such a stirring effusion as that of "Junius" in this morning's issue. "Citizen's" "godliness" must have been driven to the ends of the earth; but the attack on it, with which the letter begins, is nothing to the closing word of defiance, seldom equalled, I should think, even at an Irish fair on a day when combatants were few and there was no prospect of a row. Pardon me for raising an old question; but who is "Junius?" At first one might think of some old toper very much in need of a drink, but the next moment banishes that idea. Why must he have his potations *there*? What are the Gardens to him or he to them, and yet he seems in terror of a petition. Can it be he is in want of a job and has been promised the bar?

Even with the fear of "Junius" before my eyes, I must confess myself to be very decidedly of "Citizen's" way of thinking. Why rob the public of the only garden we possess? As the gardens now are all can enjoy them. If the proposed alteration is made, one section at least of the community will be practically excluded. Have we any right to introduce into a place of public resort such changes as will entail the exclusion of any? I should like to ask also whether it is true that the Town Council hold the grounds on the express condition that they be used for public recreation and for no other purpose? If this is the case then the Council, by granting the proposed lease to add to their revenue, are breaking faith with the Government as well as with the

Oct. 3. PUBLIC.

BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning signals were flying from the Castle flag staff, to warn the captains of the vessels in harbour that bad weather may be expected.

MR. COOKE, the head clerk in the office of the Mhow Arsenal, has been found guilty of all the charges made against him, and is sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.—This gigantic company, that have been travelling through Australia for the past two or three years, has arrived in Calcutta. We believe they purpose travelling through India, and in the course of time will make their appearance in Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—An after-packet will hereafter be made up of only fully prepaid letters posted between 3-45 and 4-15 p.m. for the China Mail. A late fee of two annas must in addition be prepaid on each cover posted for the after-packet.

WE are informed that a large supply of warm socks have been forwarded from Bombay to the seat of war for the Turkish sick and wounded. They were conveyed by a steamer which left for Suez on the 25th ult. The socks were subscribed for by the Memon community.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday 29th Sept., was 53 feet and 7 tenths; total rainfall up to date 58 inches and 83 cents. In the corresponding week last years it was 58 feet and 8 tenths; total rainfall up to date 65 inches and 58 cents.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, a Hindoo, named Ludha Liliadhur, was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of committing house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 2,500, belonging to a Bunnia merchant, named Cutchra Soonderjee, residing at Mandavie, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

IN our notice yesterday of Mr. Bonnevialle's new refreshment rooms, we referred to an Italian artist who had ornamented and decorated these rooms. We allude to Professor G. Gibello. This he has done with such skill and taste, that it is due to him that his name should be mentioned, though from similar work which he has executed in some Banks and private mansions he is well-known in Bombay.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On the 24th ultimo a theft was reported to the Police to have been committed in the residence of Jitoobah Unthoobah, a copper-smith, residing at Pydownee, of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 700. Suspicions fell upon the servant of the complainant, and he was consequently taken in custody. Enquiries were made by the detective police who recovered the whole of the stolen property, which was found pledged with certain Marwarrees. The enquiry, however, discovered other property, consisting of gold jewellery valued at Rs. 300, belonging to the same complainant, which he was not aware, had also been stolen. Another Hindoo, named Rangoo Khundoo, was also arrested, who appears to have acted as an accomplice. The case stands adjourned for further hearing to the 9th inst.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—The weather continues stormy and showery, while it rains every day in many places in our neighbourhood. We have had rain in Poona every day since Monday last; and for an hour or two there is such gloom and darkness that it is impossible to get on with work without lamps. The oppressiveness in the air is much relieved by the storms, and there is every prospect of our having a good October this year.—*Deccan Herald*.

ILLUMINATIONS AT GADAV[illegible] correspondent informs us of the tasteful [illegible] which the station master illuminated that station [illegible] the time of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. There were about three thousand lights forming two lines from one end of the station to the other. The lights were arranged at equal distances, so that they threw their soft and uniform light over the whole scene. The arrangement was simple but very tasteful. There were pretty shrubs and beautiful flowers in pots and tubs arranged in such a way as to show them off to the best advantage. His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the decorations made in his honour at such a little wayside station in the Central Provinces. He said it was the prettiest sight His Lordship had seen along the line. He personally thanked the station master for the trouble he had taken to do him honour.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of Pallies ℞ Re.	℞ one Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of Pallies ℞ Re.	℞ one Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—			RICE—		
Khundwa	2½	43 to 47	Jeerasal	2	56
Pisi	2½	36	Bengal	2¼	54
Bunsi	2¼	56	Inferior quality	..	53
			Patni	3	43 to 44
GRAM—			OODID—		
Jumbusur	3	38	Nagpore	2¼	39
Ghati	3½	32	Gogari	2¼	36
Surati	..	30	Cawnpore	2¼	36
Kurrachee	3¼	28	MUG—		
			Cutchee	2¼	50
BAJREE—			Kurrachee	2¼	43
Mulkapuri	2½	44	DALL—		
Kurrachee	3	38	Surti Toor dal.	2¼	57
JOWAREE—			Dry ditto. ..	3¼	35
Barsi	3¼	31	Gram dal.........	3¼	45
Surati	3¼	35			

4 seers make 1 pallie, 12 pallies make 1 phura, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT FROM PALANPUR.

COLONEL C. J. SHORTT, Political Superintendent of Palanpur, reporting to Government under date the 3rd ult. on the state of the crops, says, "that on the night of the 1st instant 1·45 inches of rain fell here, and last night 50 cents. I am not able yet to say with anything like accuracy what portion of the crops are likely to be saved by this, or even if the rain has been general, but it seems to me that it has been so, and that it is probable that it has fallen in all the districts of this Agency. The price of grain has fallen materially, and the effect will be most salutary all over the country, more especially as regards fodder and the tranquillity generally of the districts. A more precise estimate of the effect on the prospects of the season will be forwarded as soon as I receive accounts from the different districts."

In continuation of this report, under date the 20th ult., Colonel Shortt writes, "that seasonable rain had fallen in the districts of this Agency between the 1st and 6th instant. The heaviest fall apparently was at Wao, and along the edge of the Runn, where it is said eight months' supply of water was collected in the tanks. All fears of famine have been dispelled, and even should there be no more rain, four annas out of the monsoon crop will be saved. If, on the other hand, there should be another fall, of which there is good hope, 13 annas will be the result. But still there will be considerable distress on account of grass and forage, but this will also be considerably mitigated if more rain falls. The fall of rain we have just had, has had the effect of restoring tranquility in all the districts, and the people generally find employment in their fields."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL, presided in this Court yesterday.

RE BOMONJEE PESTONJEE.

This insolvent received his temporary charge 40 years ago, but died without having it made final. Between the date of his discharge and his death, he accumulated a considerable amount of money, and the Official Assignee applied to have the property of the insolvent acquired subsequent to his discharge handed over to his creditors. Mr. Lang applied to have the case postponed till after the High Court vacation and an adjournment was granted till the 21st November.

RE NAVOZBAI, WIDOW OF HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE CHAWALLA.

Mr. Starling applied on an affidavit made by the insolvent's grandson for an extension of the interim order in this case for six months. A certificate of Dr. Hughes was produced, stating that the insolvent is 100 years of age, and has been bedrodden for the last six months. The application was granted.

RE NARAYEN GOVIND [illegible].

Mr. Dhurumdur applied for an extension of the interim order in this case till the 17th inst., on the ground that illness prevented the insolvent at present attending the Court. The application was granted.

RE COWASJEE NANABHOY [illegible].

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the opposing creditors Messrs. Ewart Latham and Coy., Mr. Becherdas [illegible], and [illegible] opposed an application of the insolvent to be allowed to present a fresh petition [illegible] petition filed [illegible] 1876, [illegible] dismissed because he failed to attend to support it. He pleaded illness. The Chief refused to grant his application, unless the applicant paid the costs of his last petition before filing a second.

DISCHARGES.

Richard Augustus Rosario, Rs. 7,225; Neil Devlin Rs. 2,672; Damodhur Govindroy, Rs. 1,636; Mahomed Ali Bin Mahomed Cassum Makray, 538; Sha Waljee Madhowjee, Rs. 1,631; Sumsoodeen Sullamonjee, Rs. 6,625; John Grant, Rs. 2,142; Zullubram Motiram Rs. 1,157; Nowrojee Framjee Purreewalla, Rs. 185 Memon Sulleman Esmail, Rs. 1,777; Koly Sunwar Janoo, and Sawliba, his wife Rs. 2,544.

The petition of Allybhoy Nuthoo and Rahim Rahimjee was dismissed.

STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

JUDGMENT was given on the 28th September by Major Grant, Judicial Commissioner, Sind, in the matter of a petition filed by the Delhi and London Bank through their counsel, Messrs. Dayaram and Oodharam, setting forth the following grave and serious charges against Mr. A. T. Thornton, a pleader of the Courts in Sind:—that he falsely represented to his clients, the Delhi and London Bank, that he had filed a suit in the District Court of Kurrachee against certain persons; secondly, that he falsely represented that he had entered into a compromise of the suit and had taken possession of a certain house for which the said suit had been filed; thirdly, that he had falsely represented that he had sold the said house and had engaged a contractor to effect repairs; fourthly, that he failed to communicate full particulars of what he had done to the Delhi and London Bank although repeatedly called on to do so; fifthly, that he had misappropriated the sum of Rs. 600 which had been sent to him by the Delhi and London Bank for Court fees and other expenses of the suit. Major Grant, in giving judgment, expressed his deep regret that a person holding the position of a pleader, and who had, until lately, been considered respectable, should have so misconducted himself, and he directed that his license to practise at the bar should be cancelled and his name be struck off the roll of pleaders in the Courts in Sind.—*Beacon*.

ANTICIPATED OPERATIONS ON THE BORDER.

THERE is an idea abroad that Lord Lytton objects to reprisals upon the frontier tribes in the shape of burning their villages—that His Excellency considers such acts opposed to the spirit of modern warfare, and deprecates a system of punishment which falls with special severity upon the weak and defenceless. But the broad result of all fighting unfortunately is that the weak and defenceless are the greatest sufferers. In dealing with such an enemy as the Afridi, there is often no choice between letting him escape with a whole skin and striking at his only vulnerable side—the property he leaves behind him. The late expedition against the Jowakis was a case in point. The only thing to be done was to burn them out, and the one thing to be regretted, as it seems to, that the burning stopped where it did. Matters on the frontier, indeed, have almost reached that stage at which punishment of a severer and more impressive character must be compassed at all costs. It may be very proper to probe the quarrel *au fond*—and we assume this to be one object of Colonel Colley's deputation to Peshawar—but even if extenuating circumstances can be advanced on behalf of our unpleasant neighbours, as some people declare these can hardly be accepted in condonation of their many and grave offences. But our present way of dealing with such matters, as viewed by many competent critics, seems ill-adapted to the end. There are too many cooks. We have the Peshawar authorities and the Punjab Government, the Military Member and the Foreign Office, the Viceroy and his Secretaries, with all the note-writing and circumlocution, and conflict of opinion which a multitude of counsellors entails. Thus it comes that the supreme moment for striking the blow—the blow that is always effective in the case of a savage in no proportion as it is sudden and severe—goes by. Can one authority be trusted? Cannot the Punjab Government, for instance, be left to lay down the broad outline of a plan of action, and the Officer Commanding the Frontier Force to apply them after his own fashion?—*Pioneer*.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sept. 14.)

THE chief event of the war has been the Russian attack on Plevna, which began Sept. 7, and is still going on. Unless Osman Pasha is relieved, it appears that Plevna must fall.

Servia has not yet taken the field, though her military preparations are being pressed forward.

The Montenegrins have won several successes over the Turks, and have recaptured Nicsics.

The anticipated meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy at Gastein has given rise to rumours of mediation which are probably baseless.

The Greek Government continues to prepare for war, and has announced to Lord Derby that it will maintain its freedom of action.

The Queen has left Balmoral, and is staying for a few days with the Princess Beatrice at Loch Maree.

Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of knighthood upon several Colonial judges and speakers of Colonial Parliaments.

The Prince of Wales returned from Trouville last week to Ryde.

The funeral of M. Thiers on Sunday last attracted immense crowds in the streets of Paris, notwithstanding very bad weather. A large military force accompanied the procession, but there was no political demonstration. M. Grevy has been generally accepted as the Parliamentary leader of the Republican party.

M. Gambetta and the publisher of the *République Française* have been sentenced each to three months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine. An appeal has been made, and final judgment will probably not be pronounced for several weeks.

Marshal MacMahon has visited Bordeaux, where he was well received.

The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is about to leave the Escurial for Paris, where she will reside during the winter. It is believed that the marriage of the King with the Princess Mercedes is decided upon.

Cleopatra's Needle has been safely floated.

John Taylor has been chosen chief of the Mormon community, in succession to the late Brigham Young.

Mr. John Bright spoke at Manchester yesterday, Sept. 13, on the occasion of the opening of the new Town Hall.

The amount received at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in India had reached last night nearly £150,000.

A collision occurred on Sept. 11 off Portland, between the Avalanche and the Forest. Both sank. Upwards of 100 persons were drowned, only twelve being saved.

Nearly eighty men of the 19th Hussars, stationed at the Curragh, having refused to obey an order to parade, are under arrest for insubordination.

Two English barristers, Mr. W. A. Lewis and Mr. Noel Paterson, with three guides, were killed by falling from a glacier on the Lyskamm Pass on the 6th inst.

The examination of the detective officers is still going on. Another officer, Inspector Clarke, is now accused. The magistrate yesterday (Sept. 13) intimated that he should commit Inspector Palmer for trial, and refused to renew the bail.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir Edmund Cox; Count D'Alton; Com. W. H. Symons, R.N.; Com. P. A. Black, R.N.; Com. T. H. Larcom, R.N.; Lady Verner; Lady Forbes.

LATEST WAR NEWS PUBLISH AND LONDON.

ADVANCE OF MEHEMET ALI.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.

INTELLIGENCE received here from Schumla of yesterday's date announces that the army of Mehemet Ali, advancing from Kazelevo, Sarnasouflar, and Popkoi, continued its offensive movement against the Russian positions on the Jantra. The Russians, it is added, were falling back.

Sept. 14, 9 A.M.

A despatch received here from Schumla of yesterday's date announces that Baker Pasha, advancing from Sarnasuflar on the 12th inst., encountered four battalions of Russian infantry, supported by cavalry, near Karadatche. Aided by a Circassian detachment, Baker Pasha attacked the enemy, who, being shortly afterwards reinforced by five infantry battalions, succeeded in driving back the Turks. Later in the day, however, the Turks received cavalry and infantry reinforcements, and compelled the enemy to retreat with a loss as far as Voditska.

BOMBARDMENT OF WIDDIN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.

The Governor of Widdin telegraphs on the 10 inst:—"Yesterday Kalafat bombarded this place for three hours. We replied, and destroyed most of the redoubts and habitations of the enemy. Thirteen buildings in this town are in flames, and six men have been wounded. Rahova was likewise bombarded without sustaining any damage."

THE ROBBERY OF FOREIGN BONDS.

THE two men, Martin and Carr, who are charged with being concerned in the robbery of foreign bonds of the value of £70,000, between London and Paris on the 1st of June last, were again brought up at the Mansion House on September 14. Among the witnesses examined was Mr. George Johnston, manager of the bullion department of the South Eastern Railway at Cannon-street station, who said that on the 1st of June he received eight parcels, which he locked up in an iron chest, in which they were to be forwarded to Calais. He left the chest in the care of one of the head porters to take to the train. The chest was well known as "the bullion chest," and the always contained property of great value. The main part of the valuables was conveyed via Folkstone, that being the daylight route. The chest had six keys, two of which were kept by witness, two by the Dover agent, one by the Calais agent, and one the Paris authorities of the Great Northern Railway of France. The chest goes across in the steamer to Calais, the contents are removed by the French authorities and forwarded to their destination. The chest was opened and the contents checked at Dover. The insurance was good from London to Paris, in this instance the French authorities had given a receipt for the parcels before the robbery took place, and they and not the South Eastern Company were consequently liable. Mr. Lewis said he had received a letter from Mr. Jacob, the head of the French detective police, promising that five witnesses from Calais should be in attendance to-day, but to his surprise they had not arrived. The prisoners were accordingly again remanded.

THE CHANNEL COLLISION.

THE melancholy catastrophe in the Channel by which 108 lives and some £130,000 were sacrificed on the night of Sept. 11, in about an hour will be long remembered as one of the most disastrous incidents of this year of death and destruction. Anything like an attempt to apportion the blame would at present be out of place. All the circumstances, so far as they can be arrived at, will be the subject of a searching investigation, and till, that has been made, any expression of opinion as to the responsibility for this accident would be unwarrantable. It may possibly prove that the entire blame rests on no individual in either of the ill-fated vessels. Facts which at present appear to be sufficiently well established would seem to indicate that if all had been as it ought to have been in both of them the collision could hardly have occurred. Had a proper watch been maintained on the Avalanche it might, according to the evidence of those on board the Forest, have been easily avoided; while the fact that the Forest had an insufficient crew, and, moreover, one composed of six or seven different nationalities, and therefore difficult of control and liable to confusion, would seem as clearly to indicate that this vessel was deficient in the capability of being readily managed which is absolutely essential to the safety of vessels passing up and down the Channel, more especially by night. The Forest had but twenty-one men all told, whereas a thoroughly efficient crew should have mustered for a vessel of her tonnage not less than about forty men. To what extent this deficiency contributed to the calamity is one of the points to which official inquiry will have to be directed, and if possible the circumstances of the look-out, or the want of a look-out on board the Avalanche must be closely inquired into. Captain Williams, who has gone down with his vessel, would seem to be exonerated from any responsibility in the matter, as his vessel at the time of the collision was in charge of a pilot.

THE BOMBARDMENT AND ASSAULT OF PLEVNA.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, POREDIM, SEPT. 6.

TO-MORROW the dawn of day will usher in the opening of the operations against Osman Pasha's Army around Plevna. At 6 this evening the orders were given to move the troops and artillery into position, and at the time I am writing these preliminary notes they are silently occupying places in the line, and fatigue parties are at work throwing up parapets in front of the guns which are to open the ball in the morning. The night is very dark, and, therefore, it is exceedingly difficult to place the troops in their proper places, which are so near the enemy that detection of their movements would not be difficult if the Turkish outpost service was what it should be. The three Divisions of Roumanians will be on the extreme right; next to them, Baron Krudener's 9th Corps, lying around the hills above the village of Gravitza. Then will come General Zotoff's 4th Corps, fronting Radichevo, and on the left is Prince Imeretinsky, who has come up from Lovatz with part of his Army, and covers the *chaussee* between that place and Plevna; while away to the westward, they say, there is a heavy force of Cavalry cutting off the Turkish retreat upon Sofia; but I am not at all certain of the accuracy of this detail of information. Baron Krudener will open fire with his siege batteries on the hills at the back of Gravitza, whence he can reach nearly all the Turkish positions around Plevna. These guns are 20 in number, and 6-inch bore. They were brought up by Colonel Exton, the able Artillery officer who constructed the Russian batteries at Slobosia, opposite Rustchuck, and, with great skill and labour, will be in position to-morrow, to astonish the Turks with shells of a calibre unknown to them hitherto at Plevna. Besides these heavy guns, the Russians will have nearly 300 field-pieces in front of the Turkish lines, and, therefore, it is evident they intend the artillery shall bear a heavy share of the work before dashing their Infantry against those strong Turkish works guarding the approaches to Plevna. We are informed that the Turks have about 100 guns in the line of defence. The Russo-Roumanian forces will number fully 80,000 men, and the Turkish numbers are estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000. The former are under the nominal command of Prince Charles of Roumania, with the Russian General Zotoff as Chief of the Staff and executive officer; but, as the Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas will be in the field, the latter will probably assume in person the real direction of affairs. The operations are likely to be extended for some days before the final assaults are made.

SEPTEMBER 7.

The siege has begun. I use the word "siege" because it more clearly expresses the character of the operations around Plevna. At 6-30 this morning the heavy guns of Colonel Exton opened fire upon the Turkish redoubts, and all the Correspondents and Military Attaches were at once galloping to the front. The morning had been misty, the fog being dense enough to obscure all objects beyond a distance of 300 yards, which was a great advantage for the Russians, as it enabled them to correct any errors made in the dispositions of their troops during the darkness of the preceding night without displaying their positions to the observation of the enemy. It is no easy task to find a Russian General on the field of battle, as no one ever appears to know where he is located. This morning, while searching for Baron Krudener, who commands the 9th Corps, making the first attack, I asked several Russian officers to direct me, but without result. At last I came upon the Austrian Emperor's Attache at the Russian Head-quarters, who was bent on the same mission as myself. We stumbled by chance upon the white-haired old veteran, seated upon a pile of barley sheaves, a few hundred yards in the rear of one of Colonel Exton's heavy batteries, superintending his second attack upon the Turkish positions around Plevna.

The mist had cleared away about 8 o'clock and the whole scene of operation lay spread out before us, although not so easily surveyed as from the crest of the amphitheatre in which was fought the battle of Lovatz a few days before. If the reader will take a map and suppose himself upon the hill-top east of the village of Gravitza, and facing towards Plevna, I will endeavour to place before him the positions of the two Armies when the siege opened. The *chaussee* from Plevna to Beila runs a quarter of a mile to the right, and north of this *chaussee* is a high ridge, which runs east and west, terminating at the eastern extremity in a long glacis-like slope, and at the other end in a steeper declivity, sloping down into the valley of Plevna. The northern side of the ridge forms an extensive natural glacis, while the southern side is steep, and slopes rapidly down to the *chaussee*. Upon the top and in the centre of this ridge is the great redoubt where Baron Krudener's men wasted their lives in vain on that fatal 30th day of July. The ridge slopes from this redoubt in all directions; there is, therefore, no cover for troops advancing to an assault upon this formidable earthwork, whose guns sweep the approaches in every direction. Upon the western end of this ridge is a vast intrenched camp, about one mile nearer Plevna than the great redoubt. Immediately in front of the observer is a cluster of Turkish redoubts, skilfully placed and constructed, so as to protect the approaches to Plevna through the village of Radichevo from the direction of Lovatz. These redoubts form a figure not unlike a broad lance-head, with the point towards the Russians, and are so situated that if one is taken the others virtually command it. Consequently, there are, practically speaking, several Turkish lines around Plevna, one within the other, and each independent of the rest. Away to the south-east, and also in the rear of Plevna, are other fortifications, but their exact character has not yet been so clearly made out as those in our front. Besides these formidable redoubts, there are rifle pits in all directions, commanding the Infantry approaches to the various Turkish positions, and forming a most difficult network to penetrate, when defended with the usual tenacity of Moslem Infantry, armed with their admirable rifles.

We will now go back to the high ridge on our right. On the northern glacis, which slopes away for miles without a break in the plain surface, are the Roumanian batteries, firing upon the great redoubt. They also extend southwards to the centre line of the ridge. On the Southern slope of this ridge some Russian field-guns are also firing upon the great redoubt, while on the crest of the slope upon which lies the village of Gravitza are eight of Colonel Exton's 6-inch siege guns, pouring their heavy missiles upon this same earthwork. Two hundred yards in the rear of this heavy battery Baron Krudener has established his head-quarters, where I am now writing. About 300 yards to the south-west of our head-quarters are the remaining 12 siege-guns of Colonel Exton, part of them firing upon the great redoubt, the others blazing away at the earthworks forming the so-called lance-head before referred to. Two hundred yards west of the last-named heavy battery commences the line of Russian field-guns, stretching thence south and south-west as far as the Russian lines extend, and all firing upon the lance-head of fortifications. Behind these Russo-Roumanian batteries are masses of Infantry, lying within supporting distances, but concealed from the Turkish artillery fire. Such was the opening scene of the struggle for the possession of Plevna.

The artillery firing went on all the forenoon, the practice being excellent on both sides, but doing little execution among the Russians. Colonel Exton's big guns, however, were making huge holes in the parapets of the great redoubt, which were hit by nearly every shot, so that they began to present a ragged appearance which might easily induce a tyro in warfare to believe great effects were being produced, but which an old soldier would know could be entirely obliterated by a few hours' labour of the garrison during the ensuing night. The artillery fire upon the Turkish garrison being convergent, and the Russian guns being more than three times as numerous as theirs, it must have been far more destructive than their divergent fire upon us, especially as the Russian Infantry were behind the hills, while theirs was by necessity partially stationed in the redoubts.

At noon the Emperor of Russia made his appearance upon the ridge before mentioned, and just outside of the range of the Turkish guns.

The artillery continued firing steadily all the afternoon, and when night came it ceased, the infantry not having been engaged at all during the first day's operations.

POREDIM, SEPT. 8.

At 5 this morning the Russian guns opened fire again upon the Turkish earthworks. During the night one of their field batteries had been pushed nearer the Moslem positions, so that their missiles began to take effect seriously upon the Turkish parapets, which, as before suggested, were fully repaired during the past night, and presented themselves as good as new this morning to their Muscovite assailants. The Roumanian batteries had also advanced in the night, and were now in more effective proximity to the great redoubt, to which they were giving their undivided attention. The artillery fire was more violent to-day from the Russian side, as the gunners were more familiar with the ranges while the closer proximity to the enemy warmed them to their work. The Turkish artillery evidenced no diminution of spirit throughout the day, although visibly embarrassed by the closer range and heavier fire of the Russian guns. About 5 in the afternoon some Infantry firing began on the left, near Radisevo, but the results were of no importance so far as regarded the progress of the siege. On a hill, commanding a view of the scene, a platform had been erected for the purpose of affording His Imperial Majesty an opportunity of observing his faithful soldiers in action against the hereditary enemies of the Romanoffs. In the small transverse valleys out of range of the Turkish guns were the ambulance trains waiting for the assaults of the Infantry upon the place, and finding but little employment from the effects of the Turkish artillery. It is, perhaps, a curious feature of this war that neither side appears to have any fear of the result of an impending battle, and this self-reliance is probably due to the fact that the conflict rages between people of such antagonistic religions that each party entertains a sovereign contempt for any nationality which professes the opposite creed, so that when the Turk is defeated he does not attribute it to aught but *kismet*, while the Russian soldier swears that there were hundreds of Englishmen in every fight in which he is worsted. Therefore each side goes to an assault hoping that neither *kismet* nor the English is in the way, and satisfied that if they are not, the victory is sure for his side. As the sun went down the artillery fire gradually dwindled to an occasional shot, which was continued during the whole night, and thus closed the second day of the siege.

SEPTEMBER 9.

During the preceding night the Russian batteries were pushed still further into the slopes opposite the Turkish lancehead redoubts, and the average distance separating the hostile guns is now less than 1,500 yards. The heaviest portion of the Russian fire, however, was directed to-day against the great redoubt on the ridge. Hitherto this earthwork has been repaired every night, and the fire from it kept up with spirit, but to-day there was some slackness perceptible, and it was evident that the long rain of bombs was producing a depressing effect upon the garrison. The fire of the Russian field guns was very severe to-day upon the lancehead redoubts, having secured a position rather commanding these works.

There was considerable Infantry firing to-day, and the Roumanian Infantry were slightly engaged. 400 Russians were wounded, the number of killed being unknown, while seven Roumanians were killed and 75 wounded. After the Infantry engagement the Emperor visited the Roumanian positions and bestowed 40 Crosses of St. George upon his allies, the men of each company choosing the recipient of the decorations according to the custom in the Russian Army. No important results ensued from the Infantry engagements to-day. The artillery firing was very heavy all day, and closed at nightfall with an occasional shot during the darkness.

SEPTEMBER 10.

This was supposed to be the last day before the final assaults, as to-morrow is the Fete Day of the Russian Czar. During the night the Russian and Roumanian batteries have been again moved towards the enemy, and four of Exton's six-inch guns have been moved to the western side opposite the lancehead redoubts, where they are pouring in their heavy projectiles. The Turkish artillery fire has visibly slackened to-day, and every one is on the *qui vive* for the expected assault of to-morrow, to give Plevna as a birthday present to the Emperor. The Russian field batteries are slowly advancing, and huge masses of Infantry lie ready for the word to dash themselves against the Turkish intrenchments. The firing has been stronger than ever to-day, and the sun goes down upon the prospect of a terrible battle to-morrow.

To-night the usual result of a continuous cannon fire ensued after dark in the shape of a rain-storm. This may postpone the assault.

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 12.

I left Poredim yesterday morning at daybreak, and was within hearing distance of artillery firing until noon. The day was moist and wretched, and this had deferred the attack, if it was really appointed, which I much doubt, as the Russians apparently intend hammering the Turks into a state of demoralization by means of their artillery. There has been iron enough thrown at Plevna to buy the place if sold at its real valuation.

No assault has been made to-day upon the Plevna positions.

SEPT. 13.

In addition to the two redoubts taken the day before yesterday from the Turks, as mentioned in the telegram forwarded to-day from your Military Correspondent before Plevna, the Russians and Roumanians captured two more yesterday, one of them being the great redoubt on the ridge mentioned in my telegrams of yesterday. The possession of this earthwork by the allied forces will undoubtedly cause the speedy fall of the outer line of Turkish defences around Plevna; but the employment of semi-siege operations will be necessary to reduce the inner line without a useless and senseless waste of human life. General Skobelef is credited with having taken three of the above redoubts, the great redoubt having been taken by a mixed force of one Roumanian and six Russian battalions, under the command of the Russian General Redianoff, who was wounded. General Dobrovsky, who distinguished himself at Lovatz, was killed in this assault, as well as Colonel Schmetler, of the 17th Regiment. Two flags and five cannon were taken in the great redoubt.

The Russians do not push their artillery far enough forward to make it an effective support against earthworks at long range; consequently, to distract their attention from the task of repelling the advance of the approaching Russian Infantry, the Turks keep concealed until the last moment, and if the Russian artillery were pushed up within close range, and opened with shrapnel at this critical time, it would relieve the fearful pressure upon the Infantry attacking the Turkish entrenchments. But where men are equally brav[e] [illegible] has earthworks and the other nothing to [illegible] result is obvious. The chief Russian G[illegible] Staff do not keep well enough to [illegible] thoroughly informed of what is actually [illegible] particular moment. This is not the re[illegible] to avoid danger, but proceeds simply [illegible] and not being accustomed to move on horseback. [illegible] are too many easy carriages around the different quarters. A stranger visiting the Army [illegible] would naturally conclude that there was an Emperor [illegible] each Army Corps. All this prevents that freedom of action which should characterize a general Staff, who do all the hard work, while the rest are generally ornamental. The Russian Field and Line are good enough for any purposes desired; but the Staff Departments need a most trenchant reconstruction. At Lovatz there was a different state of affairs. Everything was pushed up and held well in hand, and the consequence was that a very strong position, bravely defended, was captured with comparatively small loss. I know it is an unpopular task to attack the Staff Department, to which the correspondent has to look for favours; but justice demands that the brave and efficient line, which is generally frowned upon by the gorgeous Staffs of an Army, should be properly placed before the world, and the blame laid where it justly belongs—upon the gay and unstained uniforms of the chief Staff officers of the Russian Army. Individually they are brave fellows, but the system of discipline is lax. Luxury, comparatively speaking, reigns where there should be stern realities, and the result is inefficiency in time of action. The consequence of the unwieldiness of the general Staff is that Staff officers do not accompany the various bodies of troops sent on special missions and return at intervals to report from actual observation the progress of affairs, and, therefore, there is a want of that central direction which can only be attained by a numerous, mobile, and experienced Staff, which would act like so many fingers moving the pieces on the chess-board of battle, with the commanding General as the wrists of the organization.

(*Times' Military Correspondent.*)

IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS, RADICHEVO, [illegible] MILES EAST OF PLEVNA, SEPT. 12, 9 A.M.

After four days' cannonading, the combined Russian and Roumanian Armies assaulted the Plevna position yesterday from the south side. The Roumanians were on the right, near Gravitza, then the 9th Corps of Krudener on their left, then Zotoff's 4th Corps, with Imeretinsky and Skobeleff commanding a mixed force of 20,000 men on the extreme left. The Turks had 14 strong redoubts and batteries connected by shelter trenches. Four redoubts commanded the line of retreat by the Sofia road; the others were spread over a horse-shoe ten miles long by three broad, the great redoubt near Gravitza, on the ridge, being the most eastern point of the horse-shoe.

Skobeleff, in advancing upon the Sofia redoubts at 11 a.m., was attacked by the Turks, who sallied out to meet him. He beat them back, and then attacked himself, but could make no headway for two hours, under the awful rifle fire from the earthworks. He renewed the attack at 4 p.m., but without success, simply holding his own, but gaining no ground. His loss must be very great. For 50 minutes the fusillade was like the roll of a drum.

At ten minutes before 1, one brigade of Zotoff's Corps, supported by another, attacked the centre redoubt on the south side, a mile and a half from Radichevo. The attack was repulsed by rifle fire, after lasting 90 minutes. It was renewed again at 4 p.m. with 12 fresh Russian battalions of the 16th and 30 Divisions, who advanced with the most splendid and devoted bravery right up to the ditch, carrying scaling ladders. They surrounded the redoubt on three sides, and hung on to it magnificently. At one time—at 4-45 p.m.—they were actually in the redoubt; but nothing mortal could face that fire from repeating rifles. They were destroyed by hundreds at a few paces, and at 4-50 the survivors fell slowly back, defeated but with the greatest honour. The Roumanians at the same time under the personal observation of the Emperor, three times assaulted the most salient central redoubt, lower down than Gravitza, but were always beaten back. Their scaling ladder parties were killed on the counterscarp of the ditch to the last officer and man. At 5 p.m. the assault had been repulsed along the whole line, and very few reserves remained in hand. I left the field at 5 20, having witnessed the assaults on the south side from a sheltered trench in the centre of the position.

The Emperor returned to this place at a quarter-past 10 last night. This morning at daybreak one of his Aides-de-Camp, a Kirghese nobleman, Colonel Genghis Khan, arrived with the news that at 7 p.m. yesterday two fresh Russian brigades carried the central salient redoubt, where the Roumanians had been repulsed in the afternoon, and, after sustaining a counter-attack from the Turks, followed them up and took the next redoubt also. If this be true, and he has stated it to me personally, it changes the whole affair, and converts a bloody repulse into a final and, perhaps, a permanent success. In any case, the subsequent attacks must be by sap and trench, for the last reserves were engaged on the Russian side. It was the Archangel Regiment that achieved the greatest feat, and Colonel Schmetler, an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, was shot dead as he planted the colours on the parapet with his own hand. This redoubt partially commands the rest, and can, with a little spade work, be converted into a means of approaching all the rest in turn. A great failure was, therefore, remedied at the eleventh hour, and converted into a brilliant success.

I have prepared a detailed narrative of each day since the 3d inst., which you shall have at the earliest opportunity. I estimate the forces engaged at about 57,000 on the Russo-Roumanian side, and from 50,000 to 70,000 on that of the Turks, who had also the advantage of the strongest position I ever saw. Any success achieved under such a position speaks volumes to the praise of the devoted valour of the Russian troops. But there criticism begins and praise ends, for the direction of the attack on the south side was feeble and disconnected in the extreme, and failure was the inevitable result. I do not here speak of the Roumanian attack which the Grand Duke Nicholas supervised, and which I did not personally witness; but on the centre the attacks owe nothing to the Staff, who simply sent forward waves of men to attack, not held in hand or supported by any fire but that of four and nine pounders. It is evident the infantry have not mastered the new German tactics, for their supports and even reserves immediately mixed into the fighting line. Hence no supports were available to renew the attack or to cover retreat. The assault ought to have been and might have been preceded by a crushing fire of heavy guns, of which 20 were in the battery, but nearly 6,000 yards off where they could not see or support the point assailed. The Turks, on the other hand, were very skilfully handled.

The same result might have been obtained with less loss on the third day, instead of the night of the fifth day, if the direction had been better; but the devotion, and even intelligence, of the private soldiers was most admirable. I fear the Russian and Roumanian loss cannot be less than 5,000 or 6,000 men killed and wounded. It is horrible to think that hundreds of wounded must be lying within 200 or 300 yards of the Turks, who at the battle of the 30th of July are said to have slaughtered all the wounded.

The country abounds with supplies of all sorts for both sides; so that it will be difficult to starve Osman Pasha out. It is an affair for spade and shovel and for heavy guns and mortars and plenty of vertical fire. The Turks must have lost some men in their two sallies in the open; otherwise they were completely covered, and lay very close till the moment of assault. The Russian Guard Corps will be here in another fortnight.

(*From The Times, Austrian Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, SEPT. 12.

About Plevna there is no news from the Russian side, while from the Turkish side there is only the report that the battle, or rather the siege, is going on and that the communication of Osman Pasha with Orchanie and Sofia has not been interrupted. If second-hand news—above all, that which comes from Bucharest—may be believed, the Russians have as yet made little or no way in their attack, and the second line of fortifications is, if anything, stronger than the first line, which is now being attacked. As now the first moment of exultation about the distinction of the Roumanian troops before Plevna has been followed by uneasiness about the issue of the engagement, all news coming from Bucharest is sure to wear the colour of the day. Still, the news may so far be correct, as the affair before Plevna seems to be assuming more and more the character of a siege.

At last something is heard of Suleiman Pasha. It is reported that he has taken the position of Bostepe, commanding the defile of Travna. This is the ridge between the head waters of the Jantra, and which divides the valleys leading down on one side to Gabrova and on the other to Travna. From this it would seem that he is still bent on making his way in that direction.

(*Daily News' Correspondent.*)

SEPT. 11, EVENING.

I spent the great portion of this afternoon in and about the battery on the height directly in front of Radisovo.

This battery was on the extreme left of Krudener's position, and points its fire partly against the redoubts of the first and second Turkish positions and the redoubt on the detached mamelon south-east of the town. It was this last redoubt which the Russian chiefs clearly considered the weakest point of the Turkish position. The heavy firing at 11 o'clock on our left, which the artillery colonel told me had been mere forepost work, was in reality an assault on this redoubt by three regiments of the 4th Corps, pushed home in the fog right up to the Turkish shelter trenches outside the ditch of the redoubt. In spite of the spirit with which the attack was made it failed, and Kryloff's men had to fall back up the valley traversed by the Loftcha, Plevna road, and on to the slopes over against the Turkish redoubt. I also learned that a curious order had been given to all the artillery to fire each alternate hour hard and gently.

It was observable from this elevation that the Roumanian cannon on our right had actually passed by the Grivica redoubt still held by the Turks, and had come into action against the redoubts on the central swell, with the two guns left in the Grivica redoubt as armament, firing into their rear. This was gallant but inexplicable till one learned that the redoubt and the entrenched camp behind it were full of Turkish infantry. To anticipate, let me state that these at sundown compelled the Roumanian guns to retire in a line with the village of Grivica.

At half-past 3 all the Russian batteries began to fire with great swiftness, and continued till it was necessary for

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the gunners to hold their hand, lest their missiles should fall among the Russian stormers once more assaulting the [illegible] on the detached mamelon of which I have already spoken.

At 4 o'clock a mass of infantry in loose order, preceded by a skirmishing line, and followed by supports and reserves, came up out of the *chaussee* valley, drove the Turks out of the shelter trenches at the foot of the mamelon, and pressed on vivaciously up its southern slope. This was a brigade, or thereabouts, of the 16th Division. Simultaneously, down the slopes of the heights which are a prolongation of that on which we stood, another brigade advanced. This one belonged to the 30th Division. The brigade crossed the intervening valley at full speed, and began to advance up the south-eastern and eastern sections of the slope of the mamelon, while on the lower slopes they hung somewhat, and it seemed did not quite like the work cut out for them. They extended to the right under shelter, and then after a moment's lingering the skirmishing line dashed out of shelter and began swiftly to ascend the wide natural glacis lying below the redoubt. This glacis was already dotted with the dead of the morning.

The mass deployed steadily, followed the skirmishers with the supports behind them, the reserves lying down under shelter behind. At that moment the shell fire from the guns of the first and second Turkish positions crashed in among the advancing Russians. From the tier above tier of continuous shelter-trenches lining the outside of the ditch of the redoubt streamed a torrent of musketry fire from the Turkish infantry lining them. Still the Russians laboured doggedly onwards and upwards in the teeth of these impediments. But the slope was steep, and the ground slippery from the drizzling rain. Just at this moment we descried at first a slender column, then heavier, on the edge of the reserve slope on the mamelon, making for the redoubt from opposite to the Russian advance. They proved to be Turkish reinforcements coming up to strengthen the garrison of the redoubt. To deal with this new enemy on their right flank, the Russians with great promptitude threw back their right, the soldiers lying down and firing into the advancing Turks, while the mass with which the supports had by this time mingled, pressed on to the Turkish shelter trenches outside the redoubt.

Here for the first time came ringing back to us, through the thick moist air, the volleys of Russian cheers. That the leaders with that cheer actually gained the first Turkish shelter trench, I can testify from my own eyesight. For about five minutes the fate of the redoubt hung in the balance. Then, tortured by the fire on the front and flank, the Russians began to fall back, at first slowly, but presently at a run. The reserves took no part in the attack.

The Russians had fallen fast as they advanced. Perhaps they fell faster as they retired. The Turkish infantry promptly followed up their advantage, sallying out with flaming volleys down the slope after the Russians, and driving them to the shelter of their own trenches, over ground studded with Russian dead and wounded. The second assault was thus, like the first, a failure; and as the dusk was coming on I anticipated no more fighting for the day, and was walking back out of the exposed battery to find a horse and ride to such shelter as the battle-field affords. The Turkish infantry, regardless of the fire of the Russian batteries, were streaming into their redoubt for night duty. The artillery fire was gradually waning. Suddenly it swelled again. Yet another desperate effort, following hard on the last, was in course of being made, on that stubborn isolated redoubt there.

The troops engaged were three fresh regiments drawn from the same divisions as those composing the previous attacking force. The previous attack from the opening to the finish had occupied just half-an-hour. This one was disposed of in the gloaming in a similar manner after twenty minutes. The mamelon redoubt of the Turkish Plevna position remains intact.

The Emperor with the Grand Duke was on the battle-field till nine o'clock.

Of the Russian losses I know no details, but they must have been heavy. Many of the wounded cannot be removed. The weather is abominable.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Emperor returned to headquarters here late last night. The battle-field of the last five days is silent this morning. There is a talk of submitting the Turkish Plevna position to a regular siege, sapping up to the redoubts while a close blockade is instituted, with intent to starve Osman Pasha's army. The villages enclosed within his lines are full of supplies for the simple wants of the Turkish [illegible], and the fields groan with heavy crops of maize. [illegible] this morning are spoken of here as about 5,000 [illegible], but there are no details. [illegible] this morning has gone back to the battle-field to visit his soldiers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DESPATCH.)

HEAD-QUARTERS, PORADIM, Sept. 12.

We bombarded Plevna yesterday from daybreak until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the assault was made by our troops. When evening came on three of the Turkish redoubts on the southern front had been taken by General Skobeleff, while General Rodionoff had carried the great redoubt of Grivitza.

The latter General was slightly wounded.

Adjutant Schneider, commander of the 17th Infantry Regiment, and General Dobrowolsky, chief of the 3d Rifle Brigade, were killed.

Six Russian battalions and one Roumanian battalion took part in the assault on the Grivitza redoubt.

We captured two standards and five guns from the enemy.

At daybreak to-day (the 12th inst.) a vigorous artillery fire recommenced along the whole line. Our troops are stationed in front of the Turkish fortifications in the positions taken yesterday.

Our losses yesterday in wounded alone exceeded 5,000 men. The number of killed has not yet been ascertained.

VIENNA, SEPT. 13.

The *Political Correspondence* to-day announces that the united Russian and Roumanian armies have carried by assault the heights of Grivitza, the strongest position held by Osman Pasha, near Plevna.

BUCHAREST, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

This morning the guns in position at Grivitza opened fire on Plevna. A reconnaissance revealed that the Turks still possess three strong entrenched lines.

RUSSIA.

(*Times' Austrian Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, Sept. 13.

THE *Wiener Abendpost* gives from its correspondent in St. Petersburg a letter which has excited attention. Unless specially marked, the communications of the *Wiener Abendpost* have no official character. Still, considering the close relations of the publication with the Press Bureau, the communication may be supposed to have been approved by that department. The letter says:—

"The public is awaiting with intense interest the communications from the seat of war. The telegrams are sold in the streets, and their contents discussed. It appears more and more that the enemy has been underrated. People who imagined they were conversant with Turkish affairs have deceived themselves and the leaders of our armies. Better armed than our troops, the Turks fight likewise admirably; they are more numerous too, so that the sending of strong reserves has become necessary. After the storming of Nikopol there were some of our soldiers who wanted to give up their Krinka rifle and arm themselves with the Winchester rifle, which is lighter and carries further. But it was, above all, the difficulties of transport which impeded the movements of our troops. Moreover, there had not been the necessary foresight, and, owing to the want of storehouses, large quantities of provisions were left unprotected and were spoilt by wind and rain. The Mayor of Odessa telegraphs to the Commander-in-Chief that the waggons with provisions for the officers, who are shamefully plundered by the canteen men, were carried on the Odessa Railway for double the usual freight, and that the Roumanians imitated this example. The Mayor of Odessa asks the Grand Duke to put an end to these abuses. The unpatriotic behaviour referred to has excited the greatest indignation here. There is, [illegible] doubt, that the Bulgarians, for whose delivery such sacrifices are being made, do not make a due return for them, but ask enormous prices for every thing they have to sell. Already people are convinced here that great reforms must be made after the war. The *Stat Major*, the arming of the Infantry, the Commissariat, and Transport must all be thoroughly reorganized. The Fleet, too, of the Black Sea was not at all prepared for war. Our brave sailors do wonders with their little and hastily-armed wooden passenger vessels, but what would the Patschins, Dubassoffs, &c., do if they had ironclads?"

The remark about people who imagined they knew Turkey and deceived themselves and others refers, no doubt, to General Ignatieff, who gets the credit in the camp as well as all over Russia for having urged on a rapid advance of the Army, as he believed that the Turks were quite unable to resist, and, moreover, that the Bulgarians would rise *en masse*, so that the Turks would have to deal with an insurrection as well as with the Russian Army. According to rumour, General Ignatieff's advice prevailed over that of the military commanders who thought that for such an operation double the number of men should have been employed. His excuse is stated to be that it was not his plan which was at fault, but that the blame lay with those who knew not how to carry it into effect; and as for there not having been troops enough, there was the greatest difficulty in feeding the troops they had, and therefore a larger number would have been but an encumbrance for rapid operations.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE CZAR.

(*Times' Austrian Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, Sept. 13.

THE toast of the Emperor Francis Joseph at the Court dinner at Kaschau on the Emperor Alexander's Fête Day has produced considerable sensation and copious comment. Most of the papers, both here and in Hungary, have leaders upon it, and regard it as a political manifestation coming from the highest quarter. The Emperor of Austria, celebrating the "name-day" of the Emperor Alexander, ordering his Suite to wear their Russian decorations on the occasion, having the Russian Military Attaché at his right hand, and drinking the health of his "dear friend and ally" is taken as a proof of the most intimate and friendly relations between Vienna and St. Petersburg and of the existence of a Triple Alliance of the Emperors. It is naturally the word "ally" which furnishes the chief subject for comment. To-day, however, the official *Gazette* of Buda-Pesth publishes the authentic version of the toast, and according to that authority the toast was to to the "dear friend," and not to the "ally," so that all the conjectures about a Russo-Austrian Alliance, as confirmed by the words of the Emperor himself, fall to the ground. Still, those who have made the comments can scarcely be blamed, as the text of the toast was, in the first instance, published by the Correspondence Bureau, and was therefore considered as official and authentic.

The mistake of the Correspondence Bureau, however it may have arisen, has undoubtedly caused great stir, and yesterday in one of the Parliamentary Clubs here—the Fortschritt Club—a member proposed that the Ministry should be asked in the Reichsrath whether they had any knowledge of the conclusion of an alliance between Russia and Austria, or of an alliance of other Powers, with the co-operation of Austria, in favour of Russia. As, however, there were still doubts about the authenticity of the text of the toast, the motion was deferred, and has now naturally lost its object. Still though the Emperor, certainly through no fault of his, could not call the Emperor Alexander his ally any longer, he no doubt felt prompted by his generous nature to lay so much the more stress at this moment on his own personal friendship and regard for the Emperor Alexander, who finds himself in difficulties and trouble, and who cannot but feel grateful to be told that though the ways of the two Empires be no longer the same, this need not interfere with the personal feelings of the two Sovereigns, above all as these ways lie only part, and as there is no reason to suppose that they will end by crossing each other.

THE EMPIRE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE excited politicians who just twelve months ago were riding on the full tide of the atrocity agitation are only now beginning to discover the true secret of that long string of disappointments which has finally landed them in discomfiture almost as singal as those of their military allies in Armenia. For a long while, as sign after sign showed that the stream which had been running so strongly was slackening every week, they hit upon every explanation but the true one of the unwelcome phenomenon. Sometimes they asserted that it was the hostility of the West-end of London, sometimes the cynicism of the clubs, sometimes the invention of Russian atrocities by the *Pall Mall Gazette*: the Jews, the old Whigs, and man's fallen nature have all in turn had the manifest change in public feeling laid at their door. But it is at last evident that the adversary who ever more and more made himself felt was neither more nor less than the British Empire. Mr. Goldwin Smith's article on that subject is chiefly remarkable as proving that the real state of the facts is at length understood. During the whole of last summer Englishmen were slowly bringing home to themselves the truth that they were an Imperial race, and that the new policy of the atrocity-mongers was imperilling their Empire. They refused to conduct themselves as if they had nothing to be proud of except the success of an insular experiment in free trade and free institutions. They began to feel that, partly by the exercise of the native qualities which made them rich and free, and partly by the vigour and resources which their institutions and their wealth had created, they had acquired and Imperial dominion which made them the envy of the world. Their Empire had not been acquired by unrestrained indulgence in hysterical sympathies—very much the contrary—and Englishmen woke to the conscious ness that such indulgence could not be reconciled with its preservation. In fact, it was giving the most direct aid and comfort to the only Power which entered into open competition with the people of this country for the most wonderful part of their possessions. Ever since this result of the autumn agitation became prefectly plain, the political movement which had the agitation for fuel became altogether hopeless; and the solitary advantage gained by its promoters was knowledge of the quarter in which the true resisting force was to be sought. Mr. Goldwin Smith sees that he and his friends have to contend against the moral influence of the British Empire, and particularly of the Indian portion of it, and hence he openly attacks the Empire through India.

It would be but justice to divide the domestic enemies of the British Empire into classes. Undoubtedly there are some of them who are not consciously desirous of sacrificing it. The opinion of these persons is probably expressed in the famous sentence which has been so elaborately explained and which began with "Perish India." They would willingly keep the Empire if its whole force were engaged in promoting some cause on which they have placed their affections; they would willingly lose it if its forces are so employed or if the necessities of its preservation have such effect upon national policy that some cause is sided which they dislike sufficiently to think themselves entitled to call it immoral. Practically this opinion would put the Empire at the mercy of the national nerves, and would place it in danger every time some striking wrong is suffered somewhere at some point of the vast mass of humanity and is brought to the knowledge of Englishmen by the telegraph, the post, and the pen of the ready writer. There are, however, other harsh critics of the Turks—and these are coming more and more to the front—whose harshness of language about the British Empire goes near to forcing us to believe that they wish it had never been acquired, and would not be greatly shocked by its dismemberment. We are ready to think that Mr. Goldwin Smith would resent being called a bad citizen of the country to which he has returned; but enough of his personal history has become public property to warrant us in believing that he has not that admiration of it, of its institutions, of its policy, and of its influence which rises in the bulk of Englishmen to the enthusiasm of patriotism. The paper which he has just published gives the impression that he is surprised and disgusted by our caring so much for that poor thing, our Eastern Empire, as to be willing to sacrifice even the Bulgarians to it. Yet there are some parts Mr. Goldwin Smith's experience which might have taught him better. He knows the United States exceptionally well, and he should know what were the motives and what the spirit which nerved the Americans of the Northern States in their terrible struggle with the South, and which led them to dearly-bought victory. If they had reasoned about the sub-tropical part of their territory as Mr. Goldwin Smith reasons about British India, there would have been no war of secession. Half the population of the South consisted of white men separated from the Northerners by all their habits of life and by one great social institution which dwarfed all political institutions into formalities; the other half was made up of black races infinitely further removed from men of English stock by blood, colour, habits, history, and capacity than the natives of India. The only reasonable suggestion which could have been made when the Southern States seceded was, "Let them go;" and it was repeatedly made by men afterwards branded with every nickname indicative of the vilest cowardice and treason. If the results of conquest could have been foreseen by the cool-blooded Northerner they would have seemed in themselves worse than the consequences of defeat. Everything on which Americans most prided themselves was to disappear. They were to have a great army and to employ it in the military government of half the nation. They were to have a great national debt and heavy taxation, as well direct as indirect; and, more than all, their instructions and their policy were to be placed at the mercy of a multitude of enfranchised barbarians. Why, then, did the Northern Americans face all this with national enthusiasm hardly ever before seen? It was simply because they said to themselves that they would never let their children inherit from them a smaller inheritance than had descended to them from their fathers. They would not, if they could help it, descend one step lower in the scale of nations. All calculation was thrown aside, and the fullest play was given to that sense of Imperial greatness which experienced by Englishmen has chilled the excitement of last autumn. Mr. Goldwin Smith may be assured that the people of this country are not going to show themselves less worthy, because less proud than Americans of an Imperial rule.

We do not intend to answer Mr. Golding Smith's arguments in detail, but we cannot help asking who are the controversialists against whom much of this article is [illegible]. Where is the point of the old stories of British massacres during the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857 and 1808? Undoubtedly that stern law which the practice of nations has always applied to military mutineers, and also to civil rebels when they have not been strong or successful enough to compel milder treatment, was applied in all its strictness to the mutinous mercenaries of the Sepoy army and with occasional severity to parts of the civil population in alliance with them. It was applied after the most terrible provocation, after wholesale murders of women and children, not perpetrated in mere wantonness, but with the plain object of exterminating the whole white race. And it was never applied, as better authorities than Mr. Golding Smith's informants have stated, without some form of judicial trial. But suppose that the punishment did go beyond the nice measure of civil justice, what is the class of Englishmen which is called on to mourn and repent? We suppose the argument must be addressed to the participators in last autumn's agitation since it seems to ask what business they have to denounce the atrocities of the Turks in Bulgaria when their countrymen have done as badly or worse in India. We at all events are untouched by it. We have never said that empires could be preserved, any more than revolutions made, by the spilling of rose-water. What we do now say is that even if this country should be again driven to shed blood rather than submit to national degradation, it may be at all events consoled by thinking that no punishment it could inflict on defeated rebels would be a tenth part as cruel as that which the successful American Northerners administered to their follow-citizens. Ten years of government by savages who were once your slaves, ten years of public insolvency, of universal unchecked pillage of the public treasury, of universal mocking parody of the forms of free institutions by assemblies in which a barbarous jargon had taken the place of your mother tongues, ten years of despotic rule by the swindler and the savage, are a chastisement with scorpions beside which all the punishment after the India Mutiny are like the whipping of a child.

THE ST. LEGER.

THE St. Leger was run at Doncaster on the 12th of September. The following account of the race we take from the *Sportsman*:—

The St. Leger was the next event on the card, and as the hour approached so the excitement rose to almost fever heat. The card represented that there might be twenty-two runners, but of those coloured Kino, Albert Edward, Norwich, Don Carlos, Hilarious, King Clovis, Bugle, and La Jonchere were absentees, and thus the field was reduced to fourteen, a number which showed in increase of five upon the strength of what met an opposition twelve months since, when, it may be remembered, 2 to 1 was laid on Kisber. The paddock was largely patronised while the cracks were being put through their final toilettes. As usual, Mr. Manning had the jockeys weighed out in excellent time; in fact the numbers were actually hoisted on the telegraph-board by half-past two, whereas the race was not set to take place until three o'clock. There were only two owners doubly represented in the race, these being Lord Falmouth and Lord Bradford, the former being represented by the two favourites, Silvio and Lady Golightly, while the latter's pair consisted of Zucchero and Mancœuvre, and here it may be well to mention that the second strings—at least, so far as colours were concerned—were respectively Lady Golightly and Mancœuvre, who, strangely enough, both finished in the first three; but we are overrunning our tale, and it may be well to hark back a little before discussing the race. Everything having been satisfactorily got through in the paddocks, and the course, as is always the case at Doncaster, having been cleared for some half-hour before the time fixed for the race, a move was made for the battle-field. Zucchero, a nice-looking chesnut, who was regarded with more or less interest from having been backed at outside shots to win an enormous stake, led the way out of the saddling inclosure. After him succeeded Warrior, who gave the impression of looking light, and then in the order named succeeded in Indian file Sheldrake, Fontainebleau, Durham, and Brown Prince, whose jockey wore a white cap in order to distinguish him from Mr. Johnstone's colt, Strathmore, dark blue being the colour of each owner. Strathmore, a grand-looking horse, with fore legs enveloped in cloths, was the next to appear, and then came the mean-looking Sunray, similarly adorned. A great contrast was afforded in the successor to the Green Lodge mare in Plunger, who stepped out of the paddocks with all the pride imaginable; indeed, he presented a magnificent appearance, and was not recognisable as the Plunger who had contested for the Derby. He to-day looked a perfect example of the trainer's art, but there was something in his appearance as he walked up the course that led to the impression that he might not stay the course. All being in readiness the signal was given, and the preliminary canter took place. Silvio was the first to pass the stand, and grand enough he looked as, with his head in his chest, he flashed past the inclosure. Close in his track succeeded Sunray, Sheldrake, Zucchero, and his stablecompanion, Lady Golightly, the next lot comprising Mancœuvre, Durham, Strathmore, and Hidalgo, who were a long way clear of Warrior, Brown Prince, Plunger, and Fontainebleau. It is useless to attempt criticisms on canters, where all possessed talent to such an extent as did the thirteen animals above referred to, yet, perhaps, it is only fair to say that none of all the lot attracted more attention and admiration than Plunger and Strathmore. Some few minutes had elapsed after Fontainebleau had whipped in the preliminary before Strachino appeared on the scene. It is well known that the foreigner is possessed of a bad temper, and consequently, in order to give him every chance, he was led on to the course by his schoolmaster Champion, and with him he did a canter which was universally satisfactory, for no horse in the world could go with more freedom. A few minutes yet remained before time was up; thus an opportunity was afforded some thousands of spectators collected in the vicinity of the starting-post of inspecting the St. Leger field in a cluster, and truly it was a pretty sight. Now, to say a few words with respect to the market just before the numbers were hoisted. A backer of Silvio was accommodated with the nice bet of 110 to 50, and at the same time 3 to 1 was kindly booked in favour of the mare which was also to do battle for Heath House, but at last it was known for certain that both would run, and that Archer would be on the horse. He came and hopped in the market—65 to 40 being taken very kindly, while fours were easily to be had about Lady Golightly. Plunger left off at 7 to 1, and at these odds had a decided call of Fontainebleau, who settled down at 10 to 1, and thus left off in much better demand than either Strachino or Brown Prince, the latter of which pair was in [illegible] over at [illegible]. Of Lord Bradford's pair Zucchero was the more fancied, being backed down to [illegible] to [illegible], that Mancœuvre was not deemed possessed of much chance was rendered patent by the fact that, coupled, they were backed at 100 to 6. Sheldrake, Mancœuvre, Warrior, and Durham were priceless in the market, but extreme outside odds were accepted each about Hidalgo, Sunray, and Strathmore. No time was wasted at the post, as after one false start Mr M'George gave the signal and the lot moved away on the most equitable terms. Pulling Archer out of the saddle, Silvio was the first to show in front, and some two hundred yards had been covered before he was steadied, and the task of making the running was left to Mancœuvre, who remained in front for a short distance, when Plunger, fairly getting the better of his jockey, threaded his way to the van and assumed the command. The pace was a cracker until they commenced the ascent of the hill, when Mr. Baltazzi's colt became somewhat more tractable, yet he kept on in front until reaching the Rifle Butts, when Sheldrake, who had always been in close attendance, headed him and the field came on in a cluster to the bend, where a regular scrimmage took place, in which the Phantom Cottage horse played the most prominent part, causing a vast amount of bumping, and generally interfering with all the front lot. Silvio was prevented from coming through, and Lady Golightly, too, was much interfered with; the former had to go all round his horses, and the mare having made an attempt to come through, and having been wedged in, was also obliged to go all around at last, yet they finished first and second, Silvio winning by three lengths. Many say that he won easily, but in this opinion we cannot concur, as Archer hit him very hard more than once, and, in our opinion, he could not possibly have won any further than he did. Lady Golightly was second, a head only in advance of Mancœuvre, but too much importance, should not be attached to the performance, as Lord Bradford's filly was lucky in escaping entirely from the effects of the scrimmage, and probably would on her merits have been beaten by Hidalgo, who was not so fortunate, and who was certainly fourth, if not third, best in the race. Zucchero ran fairly well, but was dead beaten at the half-mile post, which would lead us to infer that the *furore* in his favour for the Cesarewitch was a mistake, and we venture to predict that our impression will prove to be a correct one. Plunger ran well, but, as was generally expected, could not stay, but there can be no doubt but that he is a really clinking good horse at a mile or a mile and a quarter. Strachino ran respectably, but was seriously interfered with, otherwise he might have been prominent at the finish; but Brown Prince and Hidalgo disappointed their supporters greatly. The victory of Lord Falmouth was immensely popular, and owner, trainer, jockey, and last, not least, horse, were all cheered to the echo as the winner returned to weigh-in. This is the first occasion upon which the noble patron of Heath House has proved successful in the great classic race of the north, though he has on more than one occasion run close, notably when in Hawthornden's year he ran second and third with Kingcraft and Wheat-ear respectively. It is not often that the Derby winner carries off the double event; indeed, it is eleven years since the feat was accomplished by Lord Lyon, though in the previous season Gladiateur was successful in the treble event, viz., the Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger.

The ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each, for three year olds; colts 8st 10lbs, fillies 8st 5lb; second received 200 sovs, and the third 100 sovs out of the stakes. St. Leger Course. 214 subs.

10. Lord Falmouth's b c Silvio, by Blair Athol—Silverhair, 8st 10lbs (black white sleeves, red cap) F. Archer 1
11. Lord Falmouth's b f Lady Golightly, by King Tom—Lady Coventry, 8st 5lb (white, black sleeves, red cap) ... Morris 2
4. Lord Bradford's ch f Mancœuvre, by Lord Clifden—Quick March, 8st 5lb (white, scarlet sleeves, black cap) ... J. Snowden 3
2. Mr Gomm's b c Warrior, by General Peel—Kineton's dam, 8st 10lb (white, orange belt and cap) Glover 0
3. Lord Bradford's ch c Zucchero, by Lacydes—Zelle 8st 10lb (white, scarlet sleeves, black cap) ... Skelton 0
12. Mr J. H. Houldsworth's b f Sunray, by King of the Forest—Sunshine, 8st 5lbs (green and gold, yellow cap) ... T. Chaloner 0
13. Mr T Jennings's br c Sheldrake, by Mandrake—Bonny Breast Knot, 8st 10lb (white, green belt, red cap) ... C. Archer 0
14 Mr H. Baltazzi's b c Plunger, by Adventurer—Lina 8st 10lb (light blue, black cap) ... J. Goater 0
15 Mr J. Johnstone's ch c Strathmore, by Mandrake—Thane, 8st 10lb (blue, silver braid) ... J. Osborne 0
18 M. A. Lupin's br c Fontainebleau, by Dollar—Finlande 8st 10lb (black, red cap) ... Hudson 0
19 Mr C Perkin's br c Durham, by Cathedral—Gertrude, 8st 10lb (turquoise body, violet sleeves and cap) Bruckshaw 0
20 Mr A. D. Bartholomew's br c Strachino, by Parmesan Old Maid, 8st 10lb (blue and yellow hoops, yellow cap) ... Constable 0
21 Mr M H Sanford's b c Brown Prince, by Lexington—Britannia. 8st 10lb (dark blue) ... Costance 0
22 Lord Vivian's b c Hidalgo, by Pero Gomez—Nightingale, 8st 10lb (orange, purple hoops and cap) T. Cannon 0

BETTING AT THE START.

65 to 40 agst Silvio	20 to 1 agst Zucchero
4 to 1 — Lady Golightly	50 to 1 — Hidalgo
7 to 1 — Plunger	66 to 1 — Strathmore
10 to 1 — Fontainebleau	100 to 1 — Sunray
100 to 8 — Strachino	

100 to 6 agst Zucchero and Mancœuvre, coupled.

PLACE BETTING.

2 to 1 on Silvio	2 to 1 agst Fontainebleau
Even — Lady Golightly	3 to 1 — Zucchero
7 to 4 agst Brown Prince	100 to 6 — Mancœuvre
2 to 1 — Strachino	100 to 6 — Sunray
2 to 1 — Plunger	

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Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
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Dessert Spoons ... "	25 0	30 0	Mustard Spoons ... "	1 8	2 4	Butter Knives ... "	3 12	4 0
Dessert Forks ... "	25 0		Soup Ladles ... "	10 0	12 0	Sugar Tongs ... "	3 10	4 8
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Pickle Frames.
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POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
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30	44 10	35 15	25 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	30 10

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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
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Bombay, Dec. 1876

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BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	" 4,271,000

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The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

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